SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

CANADA IS WORTH IT!

by J. B. Priestley

SARNIA'S BUSTING OUT ALL OVER

MARCH 27, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 25

—Ken Bell

RADIO'S LAFLEUR: *Theatre is all. See "People."*

10c

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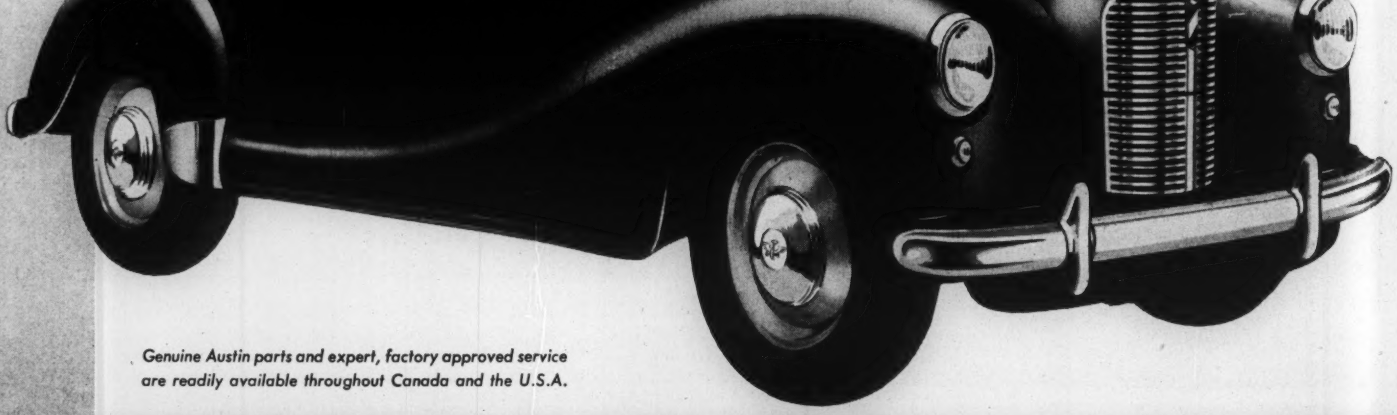

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: When the time comes for professional theatre in Canada, there will be many trained actors and actresses ready to provide experienced excellence to it. Of these, an outstanding example is radio-film-stage actress **Joy LaFleur** whose experience includes familiarity with the American, French and English theatre. Miss LaFleur has spent all her life in theatre and has proved that Canadians who have the perseverance and the resilience against the vicissitudes that beset the industry, can make a career anywhere in the world. She is best-known to Canadian audiences as a radio actress with the CBC (last heard as *Gertrude* in the Wednesday Night "Hamlet") but her audiences also include theatre-minded folk in four countries. See Page 17.—*Photo by Ken Bell.*

Next Week: Germany? "We have to take it as it is," says Queen's University A. R. M. Lower . . . "What's the mystery of De Gaulle?" Herbert Steinhouse gives some new answers to that one . . . "What about a drink?" Canadian mothers, in the second article of a series, tell what they think of Canada's teen-agers and liquor . . . "How tight a belt? How much taxation, credit restriction, and mark-up limitation? What price defence plans?" Business Front discusses these . . . And a report on the controversial OSA art show.

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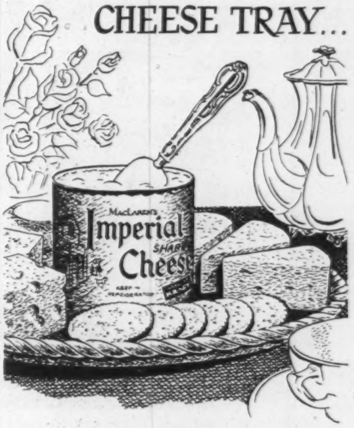

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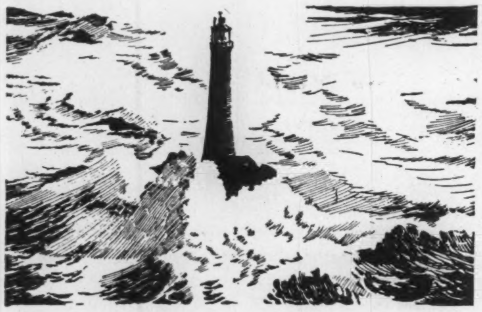

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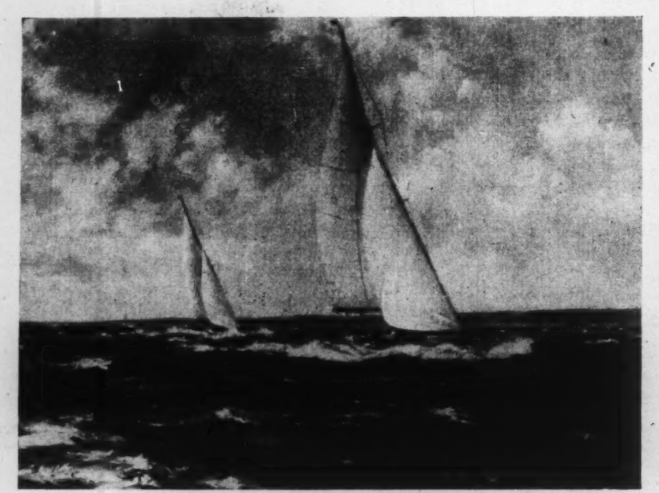

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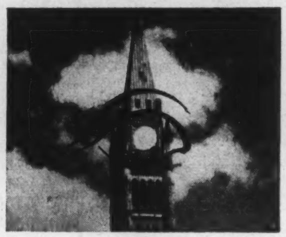

OTTAWA VIEW

TROOPS FOR EUROPE

WITHIN a short time the Government will have to announce plans for raising the army brigade which is promised to General Eisenhower's force in Europe. The Special Force idea is not likely to be used again: the European force will be enlisted on the same terms as any other part of the active army. But it will have to be kept distinct from the 25th Brigade and the reinforcements for Korea. The Korean force is using British-type weapons, with the exceptions mentioned by Ross Munro in last week's SN. The European force will use U.S. weapons. The Korean force was built on the existing first battalions of the PPCLI, RCR and Royal 22nd. The arrangement worked well; it produced second and third battalions with a high standard in double-quick time and with a minimum of administrative expense. But in the process the first battalions lost a good many key men, and it seems that they should spend the summer training back to top efficiency. Therefore, the European force probably cannot be built on existing formations.

DEADLINE

THE intention is to get the brigade to Europe this year. But unlike the Korean force, it does not have to be in fighting trim before it leaves. Training will be completed in Europe, and it would obviously be desirable to get the troops out of Canada before the onset of winter, which makes training here very difficult. This would not be possible unless the recruits are found very soon. A new recruiting campaign is therefore quite likely, based on the slogan "Join the Army and See Europe."

A cadre is already being collected to train the new force. Officers and NCO's are being sent to the U.S. to get experience with U.S. equipment. Approval has already been given for a reserve of sergeants over establishment. This reserve of sergeant-instructors could be largely filled with lance-corporals and other junior NCO's who proved their efficiency while the Special Force was being trained and have now been picked out for special training as instructors.

ARMS FOR EUROPE

BY CONTRAST with last September's vote of a round $300 million to be spent in arms aid for NATO in an undetermined period, the 1951 estimates ask for an additional $61,383,108. Added to what is left of the $300 million, this is the total required for a program of aid which is now determined.

Two divisions-worth of equipment have been sent: one each to Holland and Belgium. A third is ready to go as soon as NATO decides who should have it. Stocks remaining after that will provide some small and some large packets, but not enough for a division.

IMMIGRATION

THE immigration target of 150,000 people in 1951 will be met or passed if present rates keep up. The Government is taking all vacant seats on TCA westbound flights from Britain. The immigrant pays the equivalent of tourist ocean fare; we pay the rest. The 1951 estimates provide $231,125 to carry this program till the end of May. Supplementary estimates will be required to continue it and also to finance the loan scheme by which the Government will advance an immigrant's fare and get repayment after he's working in Canada. The chance of increased arrivals is much improved by the increasing number of ships calling at Halifax on the way to New York. The U.S. Lines *Washington* is already doing so: the Cunarder *Georgic* will do so for the first time this month; others may follow suit.

The peak of the immigration season is always February-July, which gives the new arrivals time to settle in before the winter.

HELP FOR INDIA

THE Indian Government is opening negotiations for the use of its share of the $25 million contribution to the Colombo Plan. The list of requirements includes a general open door for wheat (but no specific requirement as yet), forest products (including newsprint, pulp and lumber) and metals. But it hasn't yet been settled how to handle purchase of scarce things like newsprint and metals, which couldn't be got on the open market.

PUBLIC LOSS

THE sudden death of **R. G. Riddell**, Canada's permanent representative with the United Nations, was a terrible blow. He was only 42 and had appeared to be in good health, but since his appointment to New York last year he had carried a tremendous load of work. And his superiors had had to order him away on the holiday which proved to be his last. The respect and affection which Gerry had won from his Government colleagues and from everyone who came in contact with him have submerged the sense of public loss under the personal grief. But Canada has lost a man who should have, and would have, done her incalculable service.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Bridges for Nation Building

THE fact that Canada consists of a series of regions more or less thickly populated, separated by long stretches of almost uninhabited and unproductive territory—the "string of beads" metaphor—crops up constantly in our history and in our current policies. The latest evidence is in the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, tabled last week.

The figure of speech now adopted is somewhat simpler than the "string of beads". "Canada is a country of two areas of civilization separated by a relative economic desert." (The language is that of the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited, quoted with some approbation by the Royal Commission.)

It is quite true that between "Old" Ontario, and the first grain farms around Whitewood, Manitoba, there is interposed a relative wilderness: it is indisputable that the existence of this economic chasm adds very materially to the transportation burden upon western Canada. The proposal now advanced, of asking the nation as a whole to shoulder the cost of a freight bridge over this chasm, across this economic "desert", is one which can probably be made lucid and acceptable to the taxpayers of Canada.

Precedents Set

We have often, as a people, done it before. Our ancestors could not contemplate federal union without paying for the bridge between the Maritimes and central Canada, in the Intercolonial Railway. To bridge the wilderness between the centre and the far west, vast subsidies had to be provided for the transcontinental lines, CPR, CN and GTP. Our investments in ship canals were aimed at making east-west lines of communication cheaper and easier. Much of the expenditure on the Trans-Canada Highway will have the same purpose. Aid to Trans-Canada Airlines is in the same category.

Even in what might seem the unrelated field of news coverage of Canada there was a period when it looked as though Canada was doomed to link its external news network with the U.S., in the familiar pattern—Halifax-St. John to Boston; Montreal and Toronto to New York; Winnipeg to Minneapolis and Chicago; Vancouver to Seattle—with little or no pattern of networks joining up the Canadian cities. The answer, in the first instance, was a government subsidy, to bridge the long uneconomic span between eastern and western Canada, to pay telegraph costs. In short, as an instrument of national building, the policy of government aid in subsidizing links and bridges between the more densely settled areas of Canada, is old and well tested. It seems reasonable now to apply such a policy still further to our transportation problems.

Competition from other carriers in the central region of Canada—notably truck competition in the St. Lawrence lowlands area, the industrial and urban heart of Canada—has become very effective. Indeed, it has taken away or threatened to take away so much traffic from the railways that, one way or another, according to railway estimates, they lose in net revenue $120 million to $130 million a year.

Reap Benefits

Ontario and Quebec benefit greatly, of course, from the competitive rates. But the argument of the commission, if I understand it correctly, is that in order to stay solvent the railways have to recoup much of their loss of net revenue in central Canada by maintaining high rates on long-haul traffic in areas of Canada where there is no effective competition from either road or water carriers. This both "limits the financial strength and restricts the diversification" of such areas as the prairie. The chances of such areas eventually escaping the burden by encouraging road construction are therebv lessened. "To him that hath shall be given . . . ."

Another commission finding worth deep thought is this: our administration over the CNR is preoccupied with making it balance its budget. However, there may be a clash between the welfare of the Canadian economy and the balance sheet of the railway. "It is easier to accept a practice in which the costs of relative obsolescence of the railways are shifted through a favorable balance sheet to long haul traffic to other regions unable to evade it, than to accept an unfavourable balance sheet and to meet a deficit," say the Commissioners.

Thus Parliament may develop a vested interest in saving a somewhat obsolescent industrv, when the costs of such obsolescence should equitably be carried by the nation as a whole, not by the primary producers in non-competitive areas.

by
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METROPOLITAN LIFE BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1950

ASSETS IN THE COMPANY'S POSSESSION

Bonds		$7,563,030,021.20
U.S. Government	$2,868,782,497.44	
Canadian Government	211,012,588.10	
Provincial and Municipal	67,643,429.06	
Railroad	528,591,344.71	
Public Utility	1,369,897,129.54	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	2,396,007,960.42	
Bonds of the Company's housing development corporations	121,095,071.93	
Stocks All but $7,452,502.72 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		161,909,397.72
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		1,494,180,283.78
Mortgage Loans on Urban Properties	$1,368,405,298.20	
Mortgage Loans on Farms	125,774,985.58	
Loans on Policies Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		423,056,767.55
Real Estate (after decrease by adjustment of $14,000,000.00 in the aggregate)		284,524,458.56
Housing projects and other real estate acquired for investment	228,599,995.17	
Properties for Company use	41,516,517.97	
Acquired in satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness (of which $5,149,699.81 is under contract of sale)	28,407,945.42	
Cash and Bank Deposits		179,412,703.97
Premiums, Deferred and in Course of Collection		150,252,553.13
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.		81,705,465.77
TOTAL ASSETS		$10,338,071,651.68

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Statutory Policy Reserves This amount, which is determined in accordance with legal requirements, together with future premiums and reserve interest, is necessary to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$8,783,541,759.00
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Left with Company Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments, and other payments, and dividends — left with the Company by beneficiaries and policyholders to be paid to them in future years.	575,626,718.00
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders Set aside for payment in 1951 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	172,477,246.00
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding Claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the Company.	41,962,052.40
Other Policy Obligations Including premiums received in advance, special reserves for mortality and morbidity fluctuations.	68,842,135.82
Taxes Accrued (Payable in 1951)	38,016,113.00
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans	10,000,000.00
All Other Obligations	25,479,914.09
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$9,715,945,938.31

SURPLUS FUNDS

Special Surplus Funds	$115,389,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	506,736,713.37	
TOTAL SURPLUS FUNDS		622,125,713.37
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AND SURPLUS FUNDS		$10,338,071,651.68

NOTE — Assets amounting to $485,501,548.28 are deposited with various public officials under the requirements of law or regulatory authority.

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These high lights of the Company's business in Canada, during 1950, our 78th year in this country, will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

Metropolitan paid in 1950 to its Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries $44,121,559 in death claims — matured policies — benefits in the event of either accident, sickness, hospitalization, surgical or medical expense — dividends and other payments. Of this amount, 70% was paid to living policyholders.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $401,000,000.

Life Insurance in Force

In 1950, Canadians bought $217,020,846 of new Life insurance protection in the Metropolitan, bringing the total of the Company's Life insurance in force in Canada to $2,508,305,363. This amount is made up of 57% Ordinary business, 28% Industrial business, and 15% Group.

Total Investments in Canada

Metropolitan investments in Canada amounted to $602,587,542 at the end of 1950. These investments are playing an important part in the economy of Canada with substantial totals of Federal, Provincial, and Municipal bonds and with sizeable totals in the obligations of steel and paper companies, the oil industry, railroads, electric light and power companies, and many others.

Health and Welfare Work

Since 1909 Metropolitan has conducted a continuous health education campaign in Canada and during 1950 participated in numerous activities. Nearly 2,000,000 pamphlets on a variety of health and safety topics were distributed — monthly health advertisements appeared in national publications — "Good Hints for Good Health" was a daily feature on many radio stations.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 25

March 27, 1951

Diverging and Deviating

THE proceedings of the fourth national convention of the Labor-Progressive party, including the addresses of Leslie Morris (believed to be the rising star of the party), J. B. Salsberg and Stanley Ryerson, can be read in the March issue of the *National Affairs Monthly*. They make it entirely clear that the party's object is not merely to keep Canada out of the war, but if that should fail, to hamstring the productive efforts of the nation so as to make it no danger to the ambitions of Moscow. Anybody who asks the workers to increase production is branded as an enemy of the working class. So is anybody who tries to establish peaceful relations between labor and employers by such devices as long-term contract plans with or without escalator clauses.

The endeavor of the non-Communist unions to rid themselves of Communist domination is explained as the result of a "split in the world trade union movement" created by the capitalists because they found that movement becoming influential in international politics; it follows of course that any union man who combats Communism in his union is a tool of the bosses, a slavish worker for imperialism, and a traitor to his class. The international officials come in for a specially hard pummeling. They are a "gang of roadmen, both AFL and CIO, who are appointed by the U.S. heads of their unions," and they "now dominate both Congresses." The Communist line is therefore "the united front from below, the creation of powerful rank-and-file movements." The local autonomy note is to be sounded very loud and long. *"O Canada, terre de nos aieux"* will now be sung by all the comrades, especially those who will not be able to exercise their civil rights in Quebec under Mr. Duplessis's latest bit of legislation, which requires that changes of name must be authorized by Act of the Legislature or they will not be valid. (The *Canadian Tribune* recently printed the words and music of *"Un Canadien Errant,"* which happens to contain practically no explicitly religious expression.)

Mr. Ryerson, whose civil rights in Quebec are not endangered, has a very interesting report on the "struggle" (his own word) in the leadership in Toronto. Comrade Stewart Smith, it seems, was "criticized" a year ago, and promised to amend his ways, but this year in "a painful but very fruitful series of discussions" it became clear that the reform had not gone far enough. Apparently Toronto has been too tolerant of "attitudes that express ideological weakness"— the sort of thing that Mr. Ryerson's ancestors called heresy. In Montreal a comrade named Gagnon was actually expelled for holding the "nonsensical" idea that "the party develops according to the law of unity of opposites, through struggle among divergent tendencies and groupings in the party," an idea which obviously denies the concept of the faith once delivered to the elect by Marx and Lenin. No divergent—or deviationist—tendencies, please.

Transportation Report

IT IS to be hoped that the Royal Commission on Transportation did not cost the country any very large amount of money, for it certainly did not produce much that an intelligent Government could not have produced for itself. The most interesting thing in the report is the compromise suggestion that the Dominion loans to the Canadian National Railways, instead of being completely written off, should be converted into a sort of non-cumulative preferred stock, on which payments may be made when the earnings are good and omitted when they are not. This is reasonable, but we cannot get excited about any scheme for transferring items from one section of the national accounts to another section, and the accounts of the CNR are and will doubtless for ever continue to be a section of the accounts of the

PASSING SHOW

THE happiness of Western mankind is now assured. The United States will produce more automobiles in 1951 than in 1948.

Military authorities are said to be apprehensive of enemy attempts to infiltrate the Canadian Doukhobors. Canadians haven't succeeded in infiltrating them in fifty years.

Heading "Babs Hutton Leaves Mexico in a Huff" reminds us that there are still some good names left for small motor cars.

What's in a name? Modernist painters call their stuff painting from the subconscious. Their opponents call it doodling. Doodling is painting from the subconscious.

It isn't the high price that hurts; it's the upcreep.

Canadians now get paid for being born and for not dying, and some want to be paid for just being alive.

War propaganda is now forbidden in Russia, but we suspect that if Mr. Tim Buck started a revolution in Canada, Russians would be allowed to approve of it.

The British have had their cheese ration cut to two ounces a week, which is hardly enough to keep their mousetraps baited.

Canada's Indians want representation in the Senate—the oldest inhabitants going after a place among the oldest rulers.

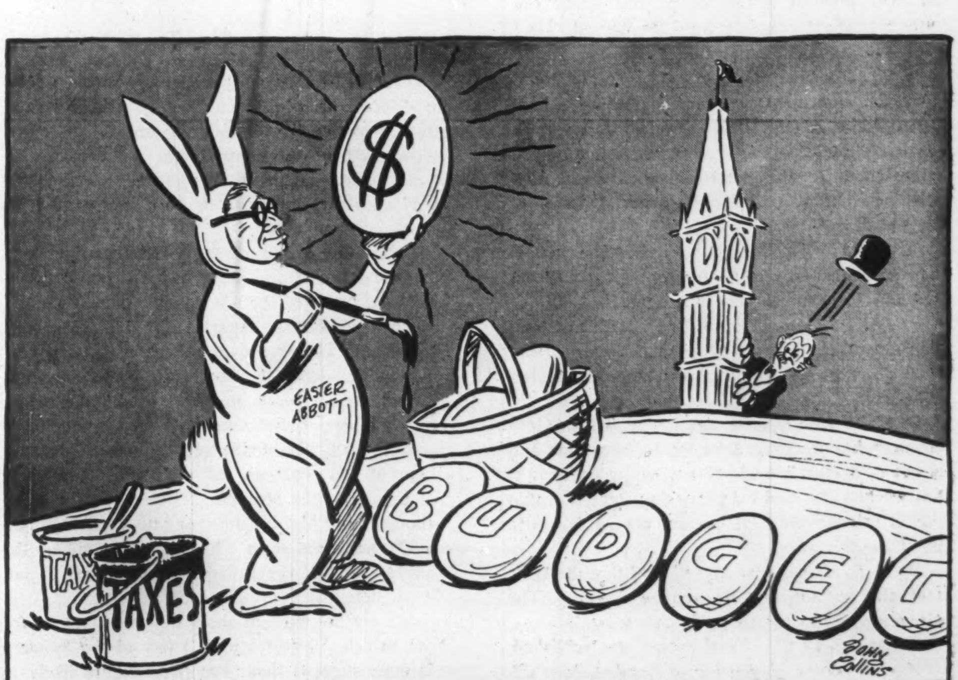
Liberty is in a bad way when Canadians are not allowed to buy anything they can't pay for.

Suggested slogan: Join the air force and see the world before it blows up.

"Winnie-the-Pooh" is banned in Hungary. Disrespectful to bears, we presume.

Advocates of the Third Force, according to some of the Fourth Estate, are Fifth Columnists.

Lucy wants to know what part of the profits from their wheat agreement gamble the Western farmers would have given her if prices had gone down instead of up.



OUR EASTER EGGS

Canadian nation. Its assets will continue to be our assets and its debts our debts, and the particular page on which we have to look for them is a minor matter. The preferred stock idea will at least ensure that we do not in future generations forget that we ever paid out some hundreds of millions for the pleasure of owning a railway which we had no intention of owning when it was built.

We think that the view of the Commission, that there should be a single authority regulating the whole transport business of the country, is commonly held by Canadians. Unfortunately there seems little prospect of overcoming the reluctance of the Provinces to part with their authority over highways, and a regulatory body which can touch highway traffic only when it crosses provincial boundaries is a very halfway measure. The report gives official recognition to a fact which is generally known but has not yet been acted upon, namely that the railways have long ceased to be the sole means of long-distance transport in half the country and to share only with lake vessels the business of long-distance transport in the other half. Road, air and pipeline are all in the pattern now and should all be coordinated by one authority.

Chairman for UNICEF

ONE of the world's greatest and noblest charitable undertakings is UNICEF, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, of which Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair has just been elected chairman. Many thousands of Canadians know and esteem Mrs. Sinclair through her services as commander of the Canadian Wrens during the late war. Her election to this chairmanship is probably due in about equal proportions to three factors, the importance of Canada in the work of the organization, and the executive ability and personal charm of the chairman herself, who has served on the executive board of the organization since it was started.

The Wheat Record

THE House of Commons spent one week trying to find out whether the Government had agreed last May that all British obligations under the four-year wheat contract were discharged. They were told, amongst other things:

By Mr. Gardiner, on March 8: "We just could not reach agreement that there would be a final discussion at a later date." And: "It has been suggested that this Government had announced agreement with the British in their contention that they had met their obligations. That was not the case."

By Mr. Gardiner, on March 9: "The fact is that the British Government accepted the position that this Government did not agree."

By PM St. Laurent, on March 12: "The Canadian Government accepted *as the position of the U.K. Government* that they had discharged their obligations."

By C. D. Howe, same day: "The British Government has discharged its legal obligations and is not in default." And: "I am happy the way it has worked out, and I deplore the suggestion that the British Government has not played fair with the Canadian people."

By C. D. Howe, next day: "I said that the U.K. took the position that no more was owing. The Government did not share that view . . ."

On March 15 the official record was published:

CANADA
CHAIRMAN

—CP

KEEPS *UNICEF in order: Adelaide Sinclair.*

Agreed record of meeting in London, May 22, 1950, between Messrs. Howe, Pearson, senior Canadian officials, and Cripps, other British ministers and British officials: Para 2 (c): "The United Kingdom was anxious not to be represented as having given assurances regarding wheat purchases in 1950/51 in return for a waiver of a claim by Canada under the 'have regard to' clause. . . . Nevertheless in the context of these discussions the U.K. representatives felt that it would be reasonable that all obligations under the 'have regard to' clause might be considered to have been taken care of. Mr. Howe said that this was a matter which could only be settled by the Canadian Cabinet on his return."

Cable from Howe to Cripps, May 30, 1950: "I have reported to my colleagues on our recent wheat talks and wish to let you know that they are in accord with the conclusions recorded in paras 2 (a), (b) and (c)." [Paras (a) and (b) dealt with 1950 wheat purchases.]

By PM St. Laurent, March 15: "I cannot agree that there has been misrepresentation."

The Truth Emerges

WE HAVE TAKEN some space in recent weeks to discuss the wheat controversy because it has seemed particularly desirable to unravel the story of events from the contraditions and evasions of Government statements. *(See "The Wheat Record" above.)* The picture is now clear, and it is clearly discreditable.

Publication of the messages exchanged between this Government and the British Government last May has removed the last possible pretext for the shabby anti-British campaign of Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Walter Tucker and other Liberal party spokesmen in Saskatchewan. The record goes far beyond the admission, which ministers grudgingly made, that all legal obligations had been fulfilled. It acquits the British finally and completely. Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Pearson and their colleagues knew of this from the beginning. But they kept silent about it until Mr. Gardiner and his henchmen had made headlines right across Canada giving the impression that the British were in moral, if not legal, default.

We are not worried about the consequences for the British. Everything we know of the Western farmers suggests that most of them are likely to see through the attempt to shift blame onto other shoulders. But we are worried at the irresponsibility of the senior ministers who could permit this shabby and deceitful performance. The outright and demonstrable misrepresentations of Mr. Gardiner are matched by the patent and unconvincing verbal quibbles of the PM and the silence of Mr. Pearson. We are not sure which individually is the worse, but collectively they make a sorry picture of a government which is prepared to trade its good faith for a supposed political advantage.

Raiding the Treasury

THE first ground of protest about the wheat affair must be the breach of good faith with Britain, because this involves Canada's good name. But even in domestic terms it is an ugly picture. Having failed—very properly—to get the British taxpayers to underwrite Mr. Gardiner's political prospects, the Cabinet decided to use the Canadian taxpayers' money. But Mr. St. Laurent, pressed to explain the reason for the bounty, enunciated the most remarkable doctrine of government finance we have ever heard. The farmers, he said, had expected more, and the Cabinet "all felt that such expectations should not remain in the disappointed state in which they were left by the position of the United Kingdom government"— in which, the PM did not say, this Government concurred. If we must have a government which believes that great expectations should always be rewarded, we would prefer a Social Credit government: their bounty would at least be distributed to everybody.

This expectation theory is really an admission that Mr. Gardiner and other Canadian spokesmen have been promising the prairie farmers all kind of things which were not justified by the facts. Ministers have been to immense pains to associate the British Government with these great expectations through the Winnipeg speech of Mr. Strachey. They could not produce more flimsy evidence, and if they have re-read the speech lately, which we are inclined to doubt, they must know it. If any promises are being paid off now they are Liberal promises, and we don't much care to have our taxes used to bolster the Liberal party or any other party.

A Call to Achievement

WE PUBLISH on Page 8 an article by J. B. Priestley which we wish could be read by every Canadian, and especially by every young Canadian, at this crucial moment in the cultural development of Canada. It strikes a note which has recently been struck also by Gratien Gélinas, by Robert Newton of the Drama Festival, and by other leaders of cultural activity, and which we have no doubt will be sounded with equal vigor by the report shortly to be produced by the Massey Commission—the note of the imperative need that Canada has for a specific Canadian cultural expression.

CCF in Saskatchewan

THE debt of Canada to American foundations and American universities grows every month. The latest donation comes from the University of California, somewhat aided by the Social Science Research Councils of both the U.S. and Canada, and is in the form of a volume called "Agrarian Socialism: The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Saskatchewan," by S. M. Lipset (Oxford Univ. Press, $5.00). And it is a very notable gift, for Mr. Lipset—once a professor at Toronto University, now at Berkeley—is an able social scientist and has worked hard.

On no other terms would he have been able to secure a Foreword from so eminent an authority as Robert S. Lynd, whose observations on the recent behavior of organized labor on this continent are very penetrating: "Labor itself has become big business in the managerial struggle of business unionism for a widening share of the capitalist 'take'." This Foreword is a pronouncement of great significance; Mr. Lynd clearly thinks he detects in Mr. Lipset's closing chapter "more disappointment with the prospects of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation than he explicitly states." For the North America of today, Mr. Lynd concludes, "I fear it is later than we and the men of Saskatchewan think."

Mr. Lipset finds that Saskatchewan contains "a larger proportion of lay social scientists than any other area I have visited." The first third of the book studies the history of socialist and radical ideas in the Province up to the Regina Convention. The next third studies the gradual change of the CCF "from an agrarian socialist party to a liberal agrarian protest movement, following in the direct tradition of the Populists. the Non-Partisan League, and the Progressives." The last third is a keen analysis of the present state of the movement.

The author discredits—rightly, we think,—the notion that in Canada radical movements "grow best during economic depressions," and suggests that well-to-do farmers and skilled workers "are more likely to join a new radical movement" than the poorer classes. He thinks "a rift of interest may be developing between small and large farmers," and in the government-owned plants he finds a sharp clash between the union demand for easier working conditions and the management's desire to show a profit. One suspects the author of feeling that the establishment of true Socialism would require a more authoritarian political system.

A Will and a Way

"Leeds, England—(UP)—Alderman — — — left instructions in his will, published today, for his ashes to be divided in thirds and disposed of as follows:

"1. One-third to be scattered on the 18th green of his favorite golf course.

"2. One-third to be scattered on the site of the curling rink at Arosa, Switzerland.

"3. One-third for his widow to dispose of as she 'thinks fit.' "

WHAT *manner of man the lamented of Leeds*
Concerns not these verses, for any who reads.
For aught that I know he was perfectly sane,
A model provider, a man without stain;
Apart from the item I gleaned from the press,
Describing this man would be nothing but guess.
However, perhaps there's a moral within
For widows whose husbands were lazy as sin.

Suppose you're a widow. The mate that you mourn
Avoided all work since the day he was born;
Supposing his last testamentary words
Commanded his dust be divided in thirds:
One part to be strewn on his favorite links,
Another on one of the Switzerland rinks,
The final division, or portion, or split,
To you, to dispose of the way you see fit,—

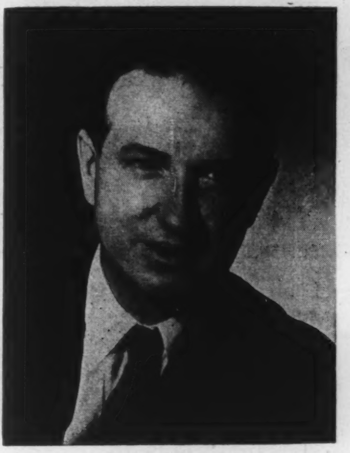
Dear lady, the question is this, in a word.
Just what would you do with this ultimate third?
Among the suggestions that come to one's head
Here's one that you ought to encircle in red:
Go buy an egg-timer; remove all the grains;
Replace with your share of your husband's remains;
Now soft-boil your eggs, and this comfort derive:
He'll work for you dead, though he didn't alive.

J.E.P.

The Hurt Without Help

by B. K. Sandwell

SHADOWY, elusive, full of portent, the characters of "The Loved and the Lost" (Macmillan, $3.00) move in the half-lights of their Montreal evenings of late-winter snow and early spring thaw. (Navigation seems to have opened sooner than usual.) Shadowy and full of portent they move also in the half-lights of Morley Callaghan's tremendous sense of the agonizing isolation of the sensitive individual human soul. They can hurt one-another but they cannot sustain or help one-another. Men, women, white, Negro, French, English, rich, poor, each is prisoned in the cocoon of his or her sex, color, race, faith and status, but unlike the silkworm each is desperately aware of his imprisonment and desperately longs to break it, tries to break it, and fails.



MORLEY CALLAGHAN

There are short moments when the lights are turned on full, and horrible enough the scene becomes. The chief moment is a race riot in a Negro cabaret on St. Antoine Street, in which the characters briefly forget about their isolation and gang up on the most primitive and instinctive lines. The real cause of the riot is the presence, alone, of a young white girl who has become talked about for her friendship for Negroes.

She and the fate which she draws down upon herself are the whole motivation of the story. Its particular issue—she is raped and murdered later on in the same night—is unimportant, save as it allows of a special touch of irony, in that she would have been safe if her lover had accepted her invitation to spend the night with her. But that would have made no difference in the long run; the President of the Immortals, to use Hardy's phrase, had in any event completed his sport with Peggy.

Mr. Callaghan's thesis, I think, is that the taboos with which our highly artificial society surrounds our conduct are the cause of most of our human misery, strife and wickedness, but that they cannot be broken by even the most innocent without incurring martyrdom, though of course not necessarily in the form of murder. Peggy did not go consciously to martyrdom (no true martyr ever does), but she was not afraid of it. She wanted to live her life as her nature told her to, and that way was not the way that the prevalent taboos dictated.

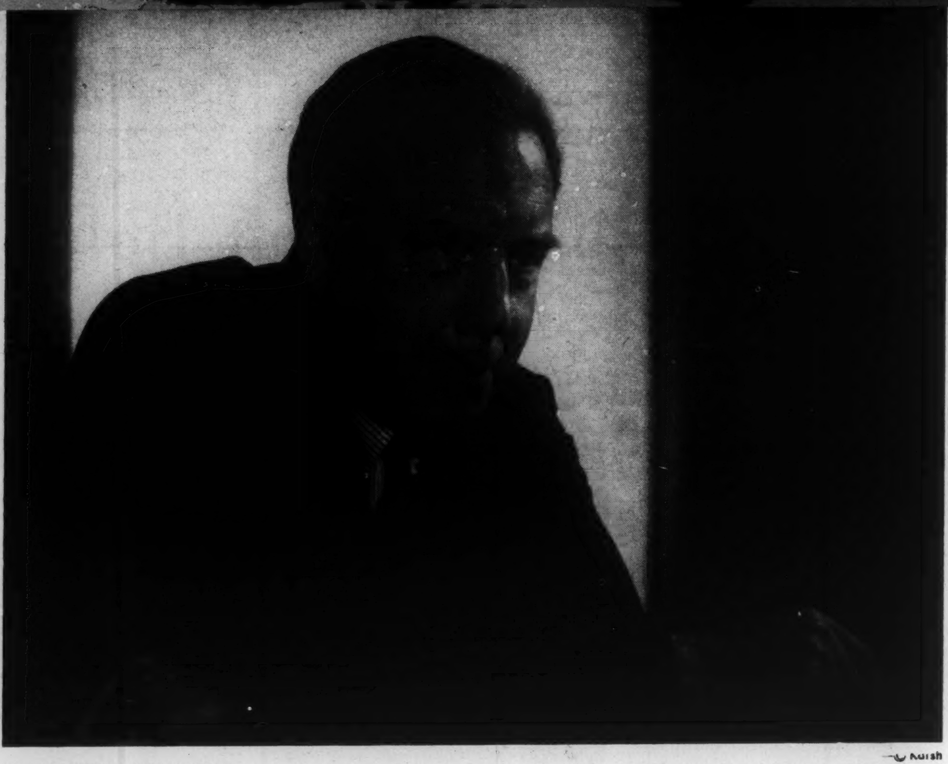
JACKET DESIGN Leo Manso

In proceeding to do so she got a great many people into a great deal of trouble, and she ensured for herself some sort of a tragic end no matter what might happen. Her way of life was not the result of any sense of dedication or even of any set of principles; she was no saint. It was chiefly the result of an "affection for little moments and casual people"—the kind of easy relationships to which the Negroes seemed to lend themselves most readily. A type to which Mr. Callaghan has always been sympathetic, keenly aware as he is of the inevitable tragedy towards which it drifts like the moth to the flame.

The title, effective as it is, does not touch the true essence of the book. Peggy would never, I suspect, be greatly and durably loved, and I do not think that Jim McAlpine greatly loved her, even though she drew him away from Catherine Carver, the equally lonely daughter of the newspaper magnate who wanted McAlpine for a columnist. (I do not recommend readers to seek portraits of individual Montrealers or even Torontonians in this gallery.) Jim was a slightly futile person, as one might expect of a college professor turned columnist, and his function is chiefly to draw for us a picture of Peggy and of the Montreal into which she fitted so ill. I was personally sorry that his self-denial on the night of the murder not only made the murder possible but finally and irrevocably lost him Catherine's esteem; but she was perfectly right in her estimation of the motive for it.

In depicting Toronto, it will be remembered, Mr. Callaghan never admitted that he was depicting Toronto; it was always any city on the Great Lakes. It is interesting to find him holding that Montreal has the necessary qualities (not only in itself but in the public mind) to act as scene for a great novel. He writes as if he had a right to expect his readers to know both St. Antoine Street and Sherbrooke Street, as nobody ever expected his readers to know Bay Street and Bloor Street. Gwethalyn Graham does the same thing. If this sort of thing goes on, novelists *will* have a right to expect that Montreal names will evoke the right response. Toronto may come later; but it is even possible that Winnipeg and Vancouver will come first.

This is probably Mr. Callaghan's finest, and certainly his tenderest, novel. His determination to keep all his characters within the dimensions of the ordinary run-of-the-mill human being prevents it, I think, from being an absolutely great novel. Peggy is not a tragic character. It is no nobility of purpose that sets her against the taboos. She is destroyed by the *ethos* of Montreal—which is in no way different in essence from that of Toronto or New York. We are all guilty of her death, and that is what Mr. Callaghan wants to tell us. He is not angry with us, but he is very sorrowful.



—Karsh

"I DO NOT ASK YOU *to be less American and more British. I ask you to be more Canadian.*"

CANADA Is Worth It!

by J. B. Priestley

IT IS nearly twenty years since I travelled across most of this giant country, from Victoria and Vancouver to Quebec; and although I have paid several visits to Montreal and Toronto since then, I cannot pretend to have any real knowledge of the Canadian scene. But what has happened here is what I always thought would happen. Canada's importance to the world has been vastly increased not only by your own rapid development in agriculture and industry but also by the arrival of air transport. We have only to look at a map of the world in terms of air transport to see that Canada's position is very different from what it used to be.

Your population is already close upon fourteen million. That is a small figure for this gigantic territory. Nevertheless, it is roughly equal to the combined population of the three Scandinavian countries, so that now there are as many Canadians in the world as there are Swedes, Danes and Norwegians all put together. And soon of course there will be a great many more Canadians. I hope that before very long a large number of these new citizens will have come from our dangerously overcrowded little island of Great Britain. You need these good folk; and we can spare them; and the sooner we make these exchanges, so beneficial to both our countries, the better it will be for us all.

But it is not my purpose here to discuss the general problem of emigration, which is being considered by men better able to deal with it than I am. What interests me at this moment is a different problem, and it is not a political or economic problem, but broadly speaking, a cultural one. Now first, I must explain that I am a great believer in variety in man's way of life. I hate to think that we are in danger of living a standardized monotonous kind of life, so that as you travel about the world you hardly know what country you are in. I do not want a world in which everybody is eating the same sort of food, wearing the same kind of clothes, singing the same songs, passively enjoying the same standardized form of entertainment.

I like experiment and variety. I want the Britons to be very British, the Americans to be very American, and the Canadians to be richly and uniquely Canadian, quite different from anybody else. No one people possess the secret of good living. We have each our own unique contribution to make to a true world civilization, which should be made up of richly varied strands of national culture, a sort of tartan in which all the colors of the nations are combined.

NOW I know that Canadians *feel* Canadian. You are not British, although—thank goodness—you are still attached to us by old ties of sentiment. You are not American, although proximity, all the influences of the longest unguarded frontier in the world, inevitably bring you close to the outlook of the United States. No, you are Canadian, and probably feel it in your very bones. But how far is that feeling finding expression in a way of life, a pattern of culture, characteristically Canadian?

I shall be told—and indeed I have been told several times—that if I want to find a mode of living that is essentially Canadian, I must get out of the cities and have a look at the small towns and the rural communities. And I am sure this is good advice. Nevertheless, all social history shows us the city influencing the town and the town influencing the village. And it rarely works the other way, with the country folk beginning to shape and color the lives of the townsfolk.

What the city does today, the small town will attempt tomorrow. The large urban communities may not always pay the piper but they nearly always call the tune. The young people outside the cities and larger towns look to them for a pattern of behavior, a style of life. If, for example, the city is becoming Americanized, then very soon the small town or the village will become Americanized.

So when I ask about a way of life, a kind of culture, characteristically Canadian, it will not do if I am told to get out of the cities and pursue my research into the country. It is the style of living in Toronto and Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, that will show which way the wind is blowing. For example, the newsstand in my hotel in Toronto might just as well be in Detroit, Buffalo, Toledo. It is not Canadian, it is American. And it is the same with a great many other things here. They really belong somewhere else, to another sort of people. They were imported to fill a gap. And it is the gap that's wrong, or at least will be wrong soon if it is not properly attended to.

FOR CANADA, in spite of its vast potentialities, cannot be a great country if its life becomes a mere carbon copy of the life of its Southern neighbor. There's nothing wrong with an American—or if there is, that is not our subject this time—but there are a lot of things wrong with an imitation American. And you Canadians know very well that you are not imitation Americans, that you have your own way of feeling and thinking, that you have something that deep-down inside is essentially Canadian. And what I want to see is that something being expressed in your style of life.

I do not want you to substitute what is British for what is American, to buy *Punch* and *Picture Post* instead of *The New Yorker* and *Life*, to boycott books and films from New York and Hollywood to make a place for books and films from London, to act English plays and not American plays. As I said earlier, I am all in favor of variety and experiment in living, of each country having its own style of life. So I do not ask you to be less American and more British. I ask you to be more Canadian, to show me a way of living I cannot find anywhere else.

Now to that you may reply that I must give you more time, that in spite of this fourteen million population and all the large new developments, you are still in the pioneer stage, still taming the wilderness, in which the fourteen million seem a mere handful of folk. In a little while, perhaps you will tell me, you will get around to tackling this social-cultural problem. But the trouble is that these gaps have to be filled, and that if they are filled from outside, such native Canadian influences as still exist will have less and less power, and the carbon copy life will come to stay. In short, I believe that you have to start now. You cannot afford to wait. And because delay is dangerous, I will venture to make briefly a few constructive proposals.

There are Canadian men and women of decided talent, in various cultural fields, who have left you. Call them home—to write, to direct and act plays and films, to make music for you, to paint the Canadian scene. If there are not enough of these people—shall I say?—to raise the temperature, then do not hesitate to encourage cultural immigration into this country. Offer talented people some definite opportunities here. Even a couple of airplane loads of youngish folk from Britain, where there is perhaps now more talent than opportunity, might make a great difference, for it is surprising what one man or woman, filled with enthusiasm and excited by new surroundings, can do. Do not be afraid of newcomers. A great country like this can soon make them its own.

Finally, as citizens, make your governments, provincial or Dominion, aware of this problem. This may not be easy, if only because politicians, as a class, are apt to underrate what is not of immediate political or economic significance. They do not see that social-cultural life can deeply influence political and economic life. So keep at them, point out continually that Canadian life must be an expression of the Canadian character and spirit. There is of course a great deal to be done, and there might be much opposition on the way. But if necessary fight hard for this struggle for a characteristic and unique way of life. Canada is worth it.

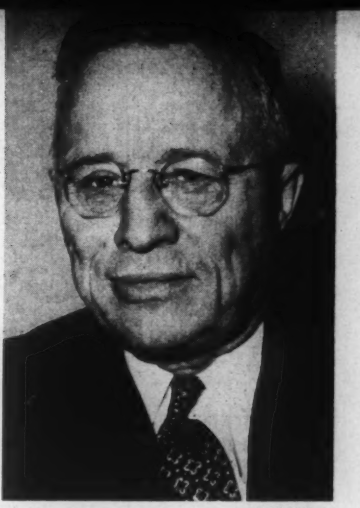
J. B. PRIESTLEY, *brilliant British playwright, novelist and broadcaster recently paid a brief visit to Canada. His latest work "Festival at Farbridge" (British Book Service, Toronto, $3.25) will be published in this country on April 23.*

—Jim Lynch

HOWE: *They were poles apart.*

PARLIAMENT WAKES UP

DOLLARS, TEMPERS AND WHEAT



—Capital Press

GARDINER: *Eye on an election?*

by Michael Barkway

THIS YEAR'S president of the Progressive Conservative party is George Nowlan, a 6-foot-4 lawyer from Nova Scotia. He looks like a fighter and he is a fighter. He's also responsible for the best epigram (indeed just about the only one) about the present Government. "They have governed Canada for years," he says, "with competence and complacency. With each year that passes, their competence diminishes and their complacency grows."

This alleged complacency must be difficult to avoid when the House of Commons is as unbalanced as it is now, and when the Opposition makes as many mistakes as this one does. There are, moreover, great advantages in these difficult times in having a strong government with an assured majority. But our system of parliamentary government assigns a vital role to the Opposition, and if the Opposition doesn't function properly, then the whole system functions less well than it should.

In this House 40-odd PC members have the responsibility for bringing the Government's proposals and actions under the light of public scrutiny. They are sometimes assisted and sometimes harassed by the two small groups in the southeast corner, who have their own axes to grind—the dozen CCF-ers and the little Alberta bloc of Social Crediters. The PC's have, in fact, a most exacting task. Their proportion of able men is probably quite as high as among the 180-odd Liberals, but there are still only a few men left to carry the main burden. George Drew, who gets the main weight of it, speaks more often and on a greater variety of subjects than any minister.

The ministers have well-staffed departments behind them to prepare their briefs and often to write their speeches. Drew and all the other PC members have a total staff of four, apart from stenographers. Two of them are paid out of public funds, and two by the party. The Opposition's tactics are open to criticism on many grounds; but I sometimes think of Dr. Johnson's remark about the woman preaching, and marvel not at its being done well or badly but at its being done at all.

The main topics before this session of Parliament are in some ways particularly burdensome for the Opposition. Defence, controls, emergency powers: they all involve very detailed and knowledgable scrutiny. Everyone agrees we've got to have a big rearmament program; all Parliament can do is to look out for economies and check details. Everyone agrees the Government must have extraordinary powers; all Parliament can do is to try to devise proper checks. Anti-inflationary controls are a little different: the Opposition can, and has, asked for them in general terms. But the whole debate on controls was a bit half-hearted, and it couldn't get very far with the Government taking the line it does.

All this helps to explain why the wheat controversy burst on this Parliament with so much force. It is the second time since the general election of 1949 that the Government has put itself into a worse quandary than the Opposition could ever drive it into. The earlier case was the combines affair. Then, the Minister of Justice, Stuart Garson, was bound to publish Fred McGregor's report alleging a combine in the flour-milling industry; but C. D. Howe, who controlled the flour-millers and nearly everybody else during the war, felt bound to repudiate the report if it were published. So the Government ignored the law, suppressed the report, fought and won the election, and might still be hiding the report if Fred McGregor hadn't had the courage to resign.

Bound by Decision?

In the wheat case the course of events was different. Last May C. D. Howe, accompanied incidentally by External Affairs Minister Pearson, was in London for trade talks with the British Government, which included the problem of marketing the 1950 wheat crop. At British insistence he also discussed the final settlement of the four-year contract which was to end on July 31. An agreed record of the meeting was made and submitted to the Canadian Cabinet on Howe's return. After discussion by the Cabinet, Britain was told that "the Canadian Government is in accord with the conclusions" in the agreed record. As a member of the Cabinet, Agriculture Minister Gardiner is, of course, bound by that decision as much as any of his colleagues.

After the poor grading of this year's wheat crop an agitation started on the prairies to get some more money out of the British, or at least to get some more money. Gardiner has never been accused of being insensitive to such things. Nor is he the kind of man to forget that a provincial election is in prospect in Saskatchewan. He set to work to reopen the matter. The PM opened the game when he was in London. Then Gardiner went over himself. The British ministers, of course, had assumed that the Canadian Cabinet meant what it said last May. They were, so far as one can learn, rather shocked at the idea that they should borrow $65 million from Canada and give it back to the wheat farmers. They would have no part of Gardiner's suggested deal.

But the Canadian Cabinet is more used to Gardiner's methods, and has more reason to play along with him. They played along, and the cost to the taxpayer is precisely $65 million. Though why it should be $65 million, rather than any other figure is not precisely explained.

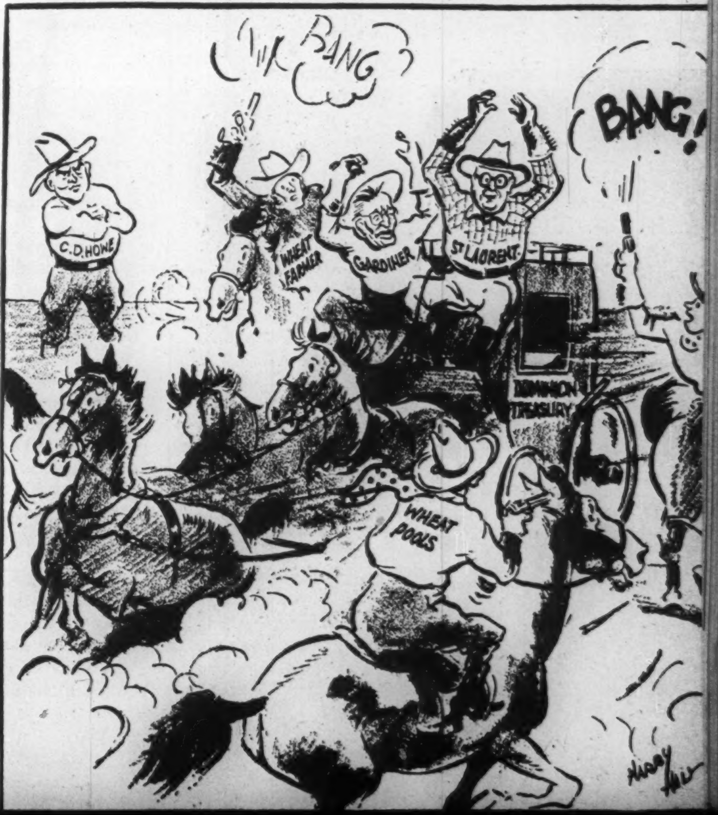
This was when Parliament woke up. The opening speech from Gardiner was reviewed in last week's SN. There is nothing to add, unless it is M. J. Coldwell's comment that "in all my experience in this house, extending over 15 years, I have never seen a more reprehensible exhibition." Not that Coldwell and his CCF followers are showing any concern for the public treasury. On the contrary. They also have an eye on election prospects in Saskatchewan. They say the farmer should get 25 cents a bushel as a final pool payment instead of 8.3 cents. Percy Wright (CCF, Melfort) was indignant when someone said this would cost $350 million. Not at all, he said, the extra payment would be "only" $235 million.

It was in defence of the four-year U.K. contract that C. D. Howe spoke. He made the only really forthright speech that had been made up to that time; and it prompted one observer to comment: "If governments were always honest, you know, they'd save themselves a lot of trouble." Howe agreed with Gardiner that the farmers were not entitled to *more* than $65 million. In almost every other respect the two were poles apart. Howe supported everything in last year's record which Gardiner had been trying to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

THE $65,000,000 HOLDUP

—Harry Hall in The Toronto Telegram



SARNIA: BUSTING OUT ALL OVER

Canada's $100 Million Chemistry Set Is Expanding Fast Bringing Problems as Well as Prosperity in its Wake

by Hal Tracey

PROUD *but harassed Mayor W. C. Wilson of Sarnia is completing his fourth year in office.*

YOU WON'T find "Chemical Valley" marked on any geographical map of Canada. So far as cartographers are concerned, it doesn't exist. But Canadian industry knows where it is. So do the people of Sarnia, for it is now part of their city.

"Chemical Valley" has given Sarnia an acute case of growing pains. Canada's lusty young infant prodigy, the "petrochemical" industry, has grown into a $100 million business within the last decade. It was born out of World War II, and survived in spite of the high mortality rate affecting infant industries at the war's end. And the end of its growth is nowhere in sight.

It all began in the 1850's, when the continent's first oil well was sunk in the Petrolia-Oil Springs area. This led eventually to the establishment of Imperial Oil Limited, first at Petrolia, then at Sarnia. Imperial Oil was the ready-made nucleus when the Federal Government began looking for a site for Polymer, the crown-owned synthetic rubber plant established during World War II to meet a crying need for rubber. Polymer brought in Dow Chemical to run one of its units. Dow liked Sarnia and stayed, establishing its own private plant when the war ended.

The three industries are one another's customers, and form the triangular base for a pyramid of related industries, some of which have already announced plans to establish plants in Sarnia. All three of the established industries are planning to expand, to the tune of more than $20 million. Estimates of the total industrial, mercantile, residential, civic and governmental spending in the Sarnia area this year range to $120 million.

All this expansion has meant headaches for Sarnia in the past, as well as prosperity, and city fathers can see even bigger headaches ahead. Housing is a big problem, with the city chock full, and the overflow spilling out into surrounding Sarnia Township. An accompanying problem is that of providing services—sewage and water facilities, streets, sidewalks, lighting, police, etc.

"FOREST" *of industry confronts Father Gerald Freker where tall timbers met priests in 1627.*

—All photos NFB

There have been 1,250 homes built in the city during the last nine years. About 720 housing units have been built through Government-sponsored housing projects. In the whole Sarnia area, an average of about 400 new housing units per year have been put up since the war years. It is anticipated that from 600 to 700 new units will be put up in 1951.

In spite of this building spree, the need has not yet been met. Sarnia's population in 1942, the year they began to build Polymer, was 17,991. In 1950, it was 23,548. It would have been much larger if the city had had more room for building purposes. The overflow from the city resulted in about 50 approved subdivisions ringing Sarnia. Sarnia Township grew in population in the same period from 4,120 to 11,241.

In order to meet its requirements for land for expansion, the city recently approached the Ontario Municipal Board, asking for 600 acres, including "Chemical Valley" and the taxable Dow Chemical Company plant, one of Sarnia Township's major sources of revenue.

As a result, the municipal board gave Sarnia about 9,500 acres, making the area of the city more than 11,000 acres. It also raised the population of the city to an estimated 40,000. Sarnia Township lost about half its area, and a considerably larger portion of its population. Now the proud citizens of Sarnia lay claim to the title of the fastest-growing city in Canada, and forecast that the population will eventually reach 100,000.

If the city can find the right man at the right price, they will have a city manager to take on most of the headaches which come with rapid expansion. The people voted for the city-manager plan in the last election, which returned Mayor W. C. Nelson, real estate dealer, for a two-year term. He has been Mayor for the last five years.

More of Everything

The problems the city fathers and new city manager will have to face are many. Sarnia needs more of just about everything. The schools are filled to capacity, as are those of Sarnia Township. There are seven public schools in the city with an attendance of more than 2,500. Attendance at the high school is over 1,200. There are three separate schools, with a total attendance of about 800, one of them leading to university.

In addition to new schools, the city needs a sewage-disposal plant, which will probably cost about $2,500,000. A new library is needed. The present one has the largest circulation per capita of any city in Canada, and was the first to install television.

The Sarnia waterfront has about 6,700 feet of berthing facilities for ships. The boats using coal take on fuel at Port Huron, across the river from Sarnia, or at Windsor. Diesel oil is available at the Imperial Oil docks. Repair facilities are available; there are tugs for ships requiring towing; and there is even a ship's chandler to provide supplies. Approximate number of boats arriving during a season is 1,250. Their tonnage is more than 2 million.

Imperial Oil is in the process of completing an addition to its docks which will permit the berthing of bigger tankers. The new docking facilities will be ready by the beginning of the navigation season, which usually runs from about the middle of April to the middle of December. Imperial Oil tankers now winter at Sarnia. Altogether, the port has about 2,800 feet of winter berthing facilities.

Sarnia has one daily newspaper, the *Sarnia Canadian Observer,* which is part of the chain belonging to Roy Thomson. Managing Editor is O. N. ("Red") Wilson. Circulation is almost 11,500. But there are five other metropolitan papers read in Sarnia, some of which maintain full-time bureaus in the city.

Little Affected by U.S.

Sarnia, in spite of its proximity to the U.S., remains curiously untouched by the U.S. influence. The people of Sarnia often slip over to Port Huron for an evening's entertainment, and a steady stream of U.S. tourists crosses to Canada over the famed Blue Water Bridge.

Border officials maintain a strict watch for smugglers, as at other border points of entry, and "zero hours" are held at irregular intervals, at any time of the day or evening, during which all who cross the boundary are subjected to a thorough search. This has done much to discourage smuggling, although it has by no means eliminated the practice. Many people cross to Port Huron, buy clothes, rip out the labels so they cannot be identified, and wear the clothes on crossing back to Canada, to avoid paying duty. Port Huron shop girls often ask customers if they wish labels removed.

In spite of its rapid growth, Sarnia has few slum areas. It has a city planning commission which works in conjunction with the suburban planning board.

Behind Sarnia's prosperity and expansion is Imperial Oil. With the largest refinery in Canada, and the biggest in the British Commonwealth, it can handle 55,500 barrels of oil per day, and with a $14 million expansion recently announced, will be able to handle 71,000 barrels daily.

The crude oil will come from the head of the Great Lakes, where the 5 million barrels per year will reach Superior, Wisconsin, from the 1,127-mile interprovincial pipeline from the Alberta oil fields.

Imperial Oil's eight tankers will transport the oil to Sarnia. Formerly the refinery was supplied by pipeline from the United States and by tanker from South America.

Imperial Oil's importance to Polymer is as a source of light hydrocarbons. Polymer uses part of the hydrocarbons in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. What is left over is sold to other companies. At present, Dow completes the chain. It uses hydrocarbon intermediates purchased from

Polymer to make ethylene glycol, used in anti-freeze, and to provide material for the manufacture of plastic articles. Dow also produces chlorine, caustics, and will produce ammonia from a million dollar plant begun in 1951.

The three together employ more than 4,800 workers. Dow's expansion plans will call for another 250 workers, approximately, over the next few years, but the $7.5 million Polymer expansion and the $14 million Imperial Oil expansion will call for few additional employees. But the building program for the three big companies, together with those announced by other companies intending to build close to the big three, will bring thousands of construction workers in to swell the population.

Industries which have announced plans to locate in Sarnia are the General Tire and Rubber Company, the Godfrey L. Cabot Company of Boston, which will establish a carbon black plant in Sarnia, and the Canadian Building Materials Company, which will establish a branch for producing ready-mixed concrete. A sulphite plant will be established in Point Edward, and rumors are rampant that the Sun Oil Company will build a refinery on property they already own in Sarnia. Imperial Oil is probing the possibility of building a pipeline from Sarnia to Toronto.

The Sarnia Chamber of Commerce does not have to make an effort to persuade new industry to locate in its city. The new industry will come anyway, and the main job the Chamber performs is to acquaint new industry with conditions in Sarnia. President is Ray Keelan. Secretary-Manager Carl C. Manore keeps the Chamber running on a smooth basis from day to day.

The Endless Highway

One of Sarnia's main assets is its proximity to the greatest inland-water transportation system in the world, the Great Lakes shipping route. Sarnia is between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, on the St. Clair River, which handles in its six-month season more shipping than the Suez, Kiel and Panama canals combined in twelve months!

Some of the reasons that drew Polymer to Sarnia, plus the fact that Polymer itself is located there, will draw other industries. Polymer built in Sarnia because it was close to Imperial Oil and a source of hydrocarbons; benzene was available from the ovens of the steel mills in Hamilton, and from Sault Ste. Marie; coal could be shipped from the Northern Ohio lake ports (Polymer uses 350,000 tons per year); the St. Clair River supplied cooling water; and salt brine was available from the wells of the Dominion Salt Co. On top of that, 90 per cent of the rubber-consuming capacity of Canada was located within a radius of 200 miles of Sarnia.

About 65 per cent of Polymer's needs are supplied by Imperial Oil. Other hydrocarbons come from Ohio by pipeline. This, among other things, prompted Canadian Oil to build a refinery at Froomfield, about two miles from Polymer, which was begun in December of last year. To cost $18 million, it will produce 105 million gallons of gasoline per year, plus diesel oil, stove and furnace oils and heavy fuel. In the event of war, it could expand to produce aviation gasoline. It will also supply Polymer with part of the hydrocarbons it requires.

There is room for a methyl-chloride plant to supply Polymer's butyl operations; a plant for the manufacture of detergents; a plant for the manufacture of a general line of chemicals based on propylene; and a polyethylene plant, according to experts. These are only a few of the plants that might be feasible for the "Chemical Valley" area, to go a little way towards realizing the potentialities of the petrochemical industry. Polymer and Dow products are largely unfinished, and supply other firms which turn out the completed article.

The Sarnia big three are naturally vitally interested in civil defence. An aerial attack could play havoc with the Imperial Oil installations in particular, and would cause extensive damage at Polymer and Dow. All the plants have taken precautions against fire, and Polymer maintains its own fire department. Imperial Oil has no separate full-time fire department, but many employees are specially trained in fire-fighting, and where there is danger of fire, installations can be isolated until the fire is brought under control. Sarnia is inside an area over which an aerial umbrella of fighters, both Canadian and U.S., would be raised in case of an air attack.

No one knows exactly how much money has been invested by the three big companies in "Chemical Valley." Polymer began with a plant worth $50 million. It has expanded four or five million dollars' worth since then, and its current expansion plans of $7.5 million will bring it over the $60 million mark. Dow Chemical Company has expended to date between $16 million and $20 million.

It is much more difficult to estimate the value of Imperial Oil's outlay, since prices have gone up considerably on the type of equipment installed there. Replacement costs in the oil industry are considered to be $1,000 per barrel of crude run. Imperial Oil can now handle 55,500 barrels of oil per day. Their $14 million expansion program will allow them to handle 71,000 barrels daily. This gives a rough idea of the value of the equipment the company has set up in Sarnia over the years. It would bring the capital expenditure of the three companies to well over $100 million.

Imperial Oil is the "anchor man" of the chain formed by the big three of "Chemical Valley." Without it, there would be no petrochemical industry in Sarnia. Imperial developed a process called "suspensoid cracking" which permitted use of existing facilities for production of light hydrocarbons without large capital expenditures. The process still forms the keystone of the petrochemical industry.

Polymer makes two types of rubber, a heavy type used in making such items as tire casings, called GR-S, and a lighter type used chiefly in making inner tubes for motor vehicles. After expansion, it will turn out more than 75,000 long tons of rubber per year. To obtain the ingredients for their rubber, Polymer has to put the hydrocarbons it gets from Imperial Oil through a light-ends unit. During the process, they produce more styrene than they need, so they pass it on to the Dow Chemical Company, which uses it in making Styron, a plastic moulding material. They also produce ethylene, which they pass on to Dow, where it is used in making ethylene glycol, with which the company supplies the anti-freeze industry. Dow has the only glycol production unit in Canada.

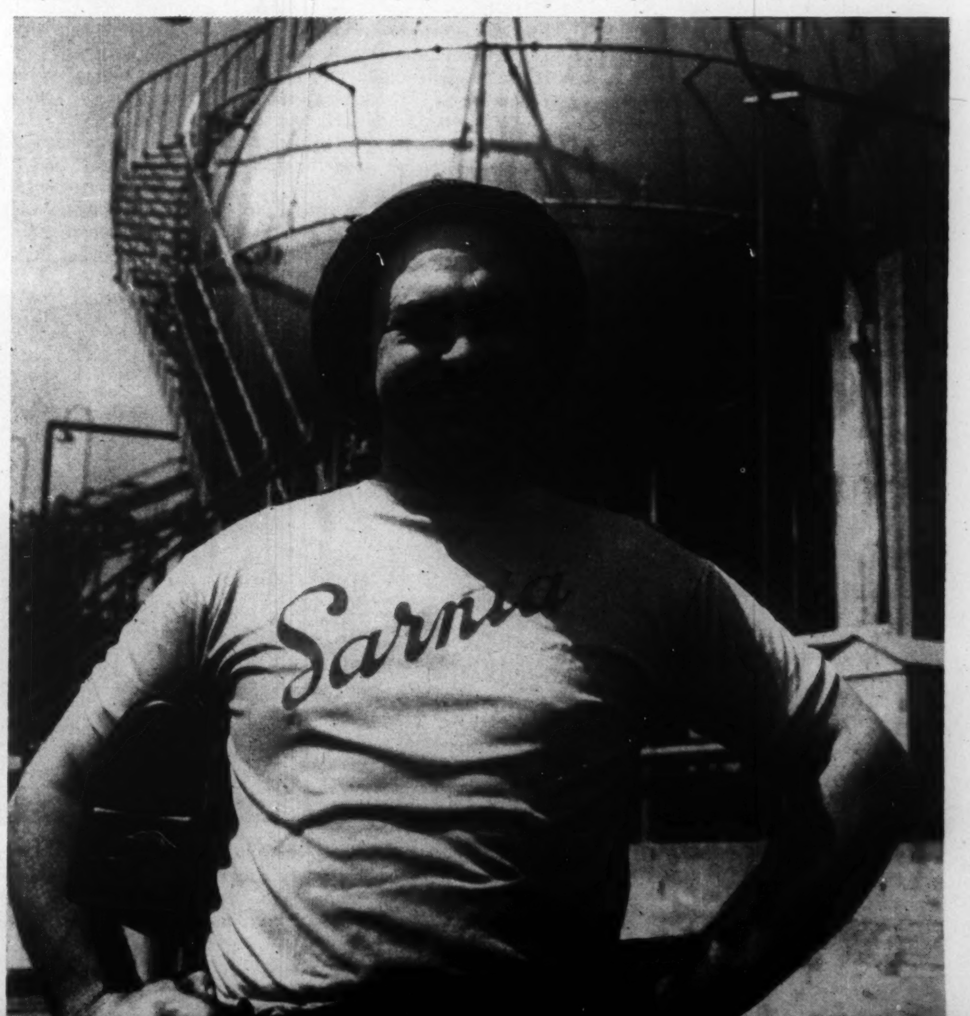
The More the Merrier

Polymer produces its own steam-generated 60-cycle electric power for use in its plant. It sells the surplus to the Ontario Hydro system in Western Ontario. It also sells steam to Dow Chemical Company and Imperial Oil.

Others are moving into the fertile field presented by the petrochemical industry. There are indications that developments such as the one in Sarnia are being planned in Montreal, which has a concentration of oil refineries and chemical plants, and in Western Canada, close to the source of the industry's "life blood."

But the competition will not hurt Sarnia. Undoubtedly there is room for all, and with the head start made by the city and its industries, there is no question about the future growth of either. Among the handful of cities in the running for the title of "fastest-growing in Canada," Sarnia is definitely one to watch.

RUBBER *is the fruit of Fred Mitchell's labor. He is one of the Polymer Corporation's 1,800 workers. Polymer produces 100 million pounds of synthetic rubber annually, at a total value of $20 million.*



NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

IN THE OPEN

WHEN Stanley Jones, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, rose to address farmers attending an agricultural short course in Calgary, he knew he was sticking his head into the lions' den. Officials of the Alberta Wheat Pool, which, like other farm cooperatives, holds no particular love for the "speculators" of the grain trade, were scattered through the audience; and furthermore, Mr. Jones proposed to speak his mind about the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract.

What he had to say roused wheat pool officials to such a pitch of wrath that the meeting almost broke up in disorder. But the chairman refused to allow discussion from the floor, announcing that only questions would be allowed.

In effect, Mr. Jones blamed "western farm leaders and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture" for the millions of dollars lost by Canadian wheat growers under the terms of the Anglo-Canadian contract. These groups, he said, had argued and pressed for compulsory marketing through the Canadian wheat board and, in their dislike for open-market grain trading, had "led the farmer down the garden path."

Between 1945 and 1949, the average farmer in south Saskatchewan had received $1,000 a year less for his grain than his American neighbor operating the same sized farm. His average loss was 40 cents a bushel for every bushel marketed since the war. Altogether, Mr. Jones argued, the Canadian farmer had been bilked out of $700 million.

At the end of Mr. Jones' speech, Leonard D. Nesbitt, publicity director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, announced that he was ready to debate the whole question of open-market trading and the present system of marketing "right there and then." When the chairman of the meeting announced that there would be no discussion, Mr. Nesbitt shouted angrily from the audience: "The speaker has had 45 minutes to tell his side of the story. I claim the right to tell the other side." At this point, the chairman ordered the meeting adjourned. The audience promptly formed itself into little groups, heatedly arguing this bitterly controversial question. *(For wheat contract comment, see Front Page).*

Manitoba:

PRAIRIE PREFERENCE

MANITOBA'S industrial chiefs received welcome, if slightly surprising, news recently.

A letter from Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, to Premier D. L. Campbell revealed the federal government has ordered "preference" for Manitoba firms "and those on the prairies" when tenders on military equipment are considered.

Mr. Howe's letter was in reply to one from Premier Campbell, in which he urged increased use of Manitoba manufacturers' facilities for the defence program. The premier noted that published figures of contracts indicated Manitoba was not receiving its fair share of contracts.

Mr. Howe's reply was that published figures were "misleading." Many western firms use an Ottawa address in filing their tenders, he said.

Instructions given to the Canadian Commercial Corporation to give preference to western firms were being followed, so far as he was aware, Mr. Howe declared. The federal government's policy was being shaped to utilize "to the highest limit possible" the prairies' industrial potential.

The Trade Minister also noted "we have a very heavy program of airport construction in western Canada and in these your manufacturers will have a favorable position."

But not all Manitobans were happy about Mr. Howe's statement.

R. A. Hobday, chairman of the Manitoba Defence Development Committee, after reading the statement, claimed, "We are still getting the stiff arm from the federal government."

He contended Mr. Howe failed to realize Manitoba was rapidly swinging over from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

As his clincher, Mr. Hobday referred to the recent awarding of $54 million in defence contracts. Manitoba's share here amounted to only $1,850,000, he said.

Saskatchewan:

PREROGATIVES

IF THERE is going to be political bias in the appointment of KC's in Saskatchewan, Attorney-General J. W. Corman prefers that the bias be exercised by the Government rather than by some other body. He and the head of the Saskatchewan law society got into a tiff recently over the question.

—CP

APPOINTED *to head the Physics Subdivision of the Chalk River Atomic Energy Project is Dr. B. W. Sargent, former physics instructor at Queen's University, with project since 1942.*

NORTH ATLANTIC
TREATY ORGANIZATION
MUTUAL AID
TO - THE BELGIAN ARMY
FROM - THE CANAD

—CP

DIRECT HIT *with a champagne bottle is made on a self-propelled 17-pounder gun by Defence Minister Brooke Claxton as Canada turns over military equipment to Belgium under terms of the North Atlantic Treaty. Mr. Claxton wields bottle, while Vicomte Alain du Parc, Belgian Ambassador, stands out of range.*

Until the advent of the CCF in Saskatchewan, King's Counsel were appointed by the Government of the day. Mr. Corman, as attorney general wanted to take these appointments out of the realm of politics.

So, early in the CCF reign, legislation was passed which provided for a committee of five benchers of the law society whose function it was to approve or reject the appointment of KC's as recommended by the Government.

Mr. Corman has not been happy over this move and now proposes in a bill of the legislature to disband the committee and return the duty of appointing KC's to the government without the help of a committee of the law society.

Mr. Corman was caustic in his criticism of the law society for its opposition to the CCF. "The law society of Saskatchewan has gotten into politics up to its neck, and it is only a farce to contend that the society—any more than the Cabinet—can be trusted to keep consideration of politics out of the appointment of KC's," he said.

"Until the CCF took office, I believe the society pretty much minded its own business and stayed out of politics. Now it is notorious that the higher officials of the law society are opposed to the policies and philosophy of the CCF."

"The Government of Saskatchewan is not going to be made a monkey of by the law society," he declared.

The law society through its president, W. W. Lynd of Estevan, denied political activity. "Politics are never discussed at benchers' convocations," he said. During the time he had been a bencher there had never been any decision on any question which had been influenced by politics, he said.

Gordon Forbes, Regina member of the committee on KC's, said the committee had been called upon only once to pass on the appointment of KC's. That was three or four years ago.

Quebec:

NEWSMAN AND NEWS

THE MONTREAL Neurological Institute, famous the world over for its many medical achievements, was built in 1934 with enough space for 47 beds. The demand for these beds quickly outgrew the supply. Another 27 beds, in a temporary building, were added during the war, but still the lack of space was one of the Institute's major worries.

Last week, Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University which is the Institute's parent body, had good news: construction on a new wing, to cost $1,750,000, will start in spring.

To pay for work, J. W. McConnell, senior member of the Board of Governors and publisher of *The Montreal Daily Star*, donated a million dollars. The rest will come from the Dominion and Provincial governments and from other individual gifts.

■ According to the law of averages, by the end of this month at least six Montreal and district banks will have been robbed and attempted holdups will have taken place in two or three other branches.

During February, 1951, four banks were robbed of a total of $18,474, but since then the frequency and variety of such crimes has increased.

Ontario:

DRY DAYS AHEAD

THIRSTY Ontario citizens were getting alarmed.

Starting a few weeks ago a rumor had been growing stronger and stronger and spreading through the province.

The federal government, it said, was planning to put still another excise tax on malt. If so ten cent beer would go.

Premier Frost gave the rumor credence twice when in very thinly veiled statements he suggested that the Dominion should pay attention to other fields and leave liquor alone. He even went so far as to suggest it would be better if it got out of the field entirely and gave the provinces all the revenue.

The Dominion and liquor, he suggested, didn't mix.

During the war, when it got its finger in drink, it had only stirred up a mess. And last fall when it first increased the malt tax it had bred problems which still raise headaches.

Not the least of the problems was that a further increase, which would lower sales, might knock his budget to pieces. This, he inferred, might make him very mad at Ottawa.

On top of this there was a jab for the province's beer drinkers from another source.

George Wilson, forthright president of the Ontario Hotel Association, admitted that his organization was concerned. A further increase, he said, so far as he could see, would mean only one thing: higher-priced beer.

Liquor drinkers also apparently were going to take a beating. Along with the malt tax a boost of $8 a case in the tax on liquor was in the rumor wind.

This, together with a tightened provincial amusement tax on bars with entertainment, meant, according to some operators, that drinks would have to sell at a new high, probably a dollar a drink in those bars which had trios and other forms of entertainment.

That, one operator put it, is paying a lot of money for water. He was referring to the edict, which the Dominion first imposed and the provinces have carried on, that liquor cannot be above a certain strength, and in many cases means that it must be diluted by the distillers.

■ When the verdicts were handed down in the Central Ontario Regional Drama Festival by Adjudicator Robert G. Newton, it was George Bernard Shaw who took ultimate honors. His play "In Good King Charles' Golden Days" was judged the best of the seven plays of the week. It was presented by the Alumnae Dramatic Society under the direction of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* drama critic Herbert Whittaker. CBC actor John Colicos, who played the lead role as Charles 11, won the trophy for the best actor. The best actress prize went to Miss Sylvia Paige as Billie Dawn in the Belmont Theatre's production of "Born Yesterday."

New Brunswick:

UNITED WE STAND?

WOULD a single Maritime Province be a more feasible political and economic unit than four Atlantic provinces as at present?

This question, debated for a century or more and recently stimulated by the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, has bobbed up at the 1951 session of the NB Legislature.

What has stirred it up this time is the commotion at Ottawa over a reasonable recompense for the Western wheat growers, who are a powerful political influence in themselves. The feeling in New Brunswick is that meanwhile this province's potato growers are facing serious losses but, because they represent such a small minority, their plight gets scant attention at Ottawa.

H. C. Greenlaw, York County Liberal MLA, and one of New Brunswick's leading potato shippers, asserted he didn't think the growers were receiving "the same consideration as producers in other parts of Canada and even foreign countries." He suggested that the Maritime Provinces, if united, could better develop their natural resources.

At no time during the season, he said, had potatoes brought a figure within 50 or 75 cents a barrel of their actual cost. Whereas the crop was normally worth up to $20,000,000 a year to the province, only about $5,000,000 had so far been realized from the 1950 harvest.

The quota exportable to the United States under the low-duty rate had long since been filled, obliging the growers to fall back on a Canadian market that couldn't absorb their surplus.

Opposition member G. W. Perry of Carleton County, a well known farmer, urged the establishment of a Maritime Legislature that could speak to Ottawa with an emphatic voice on behalf of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Maritime union was a controversial topic, observers recalled, even before it was officially discussed at

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W. A. STEAD, GENERAL MANAGER

Hotel General Brock
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

the 1864 Charlottetown Conference—a gathering which was one of the steps culminating in Confederation.

NO BABES IN WOODS

A FIRST annual "sportsmen's show" which is unique of its type in Canada was held in Saint John last week. Hundreds of boys from 12 to 17 jammed the High School auditorium to watch a movie program of New Brunswick hunting and angling films and outdoor sports features.

It was sponsored by the fast-growing Junior Auxiliary of the Saint John Branch, New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association—a boys' organization which was launched a year ago with 50 members, now has more than 300.

Every week the boys are instructed by the 1,500 senior members of the branch in fly-tying, rod-making, rifle-handling, camping skills, forest fire prevention, Nature study.

"Gerry" Burgess, 18-year-old president of the auxiliary, points out:

"There are hunters killed in the New Brunswick woods every year. Our instructors emphasize safety-consciousness in cleaning, loading and aiming rifles in our weekly shoots, so that the boys will grow up to be hunters who won't kill themselves and won't kill other people, because they will make sure they see and identify what they fire at."

Newfoundland:

FACTS ON FISH

INDEPENDENT fishery dealers not connected with NAFEL, the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, Limited, are finding it difficult to get rid of their produce. They find that members of NAFEL will not buy from them and therefore fish has to be dumped. It is anticipated that the fisheries investigations, being carried on independently by the Provincial and Federal governments, will unearth some facts about the alleged "cartel" aspect of Newfoundland fisheries.

NAFEL came into being during the days of Commission Government and is the sole exporting agency for Newfoundland salted and dried fish. It served a useful purpose in preventing dumping on certain markets, thereby preventing price declines. But fish marketing has not been easy in the past five years.

One effort being made by the Provincial Government to aid fishermen is in the formation of a fishermen's union. In a recent broadcast, Premier Smallwood launched the idea; hundreds of supporting messages reached him and in April fishing communities will send delegates to St. John's for an initial meeting. The Government has earmarked $20,000 to defray expenses.

There has been a strong contention for years that the fishermen have been exploited by the merchants; the trade, on the other hand, has welcomed the investigations and insists that fishermen have been given fair prices in the past. But 1951 will definitely be fishermen's year in Newfoundland.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ARMS AND POLICY

What Do We Do When We Stand Armed? Need to Develop Political Warfare

—© Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

QUITE a number of people have remarked to me, during recent out-of-town trips, that I wasn't as pessimistic as I had been last year. Any pessimism I felt in the year before Korea was because it seemed that the West just would not rouse itself in time. The Atlantic Pact organization was bogged down in committee talk; nothing concrete had been done to strengthen the West's defences. Canadians seemingly could not be convinced that we had to put men in the front line, to bolster the morale of Western Europe.

Once the West was aroused, and particularly the slumbering American giant, this feeling passed and I have never had any doubt of our ultimate triumph.

For with the West roused, and busy converting its immense potential strength into actual strength in the field, the situation changes decisively. What is Stalin's position, after all? He has spread his direct or indirect control, during the past seven years, over some 800,000,000 people. But these include many of the poorest people on earth. The industry and technical resources of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and what is left in Manchuria, are spread very thin among them.

Where Stalin Fell Short

Stalin has the "hordes", it is true, but he has fallen short of what must be his real goal, if he is to shift the whole balance of power in the world and take on the might of America: control of the industry and skills of Germany and Japan, on either flank.

It is no accident that the current crisis in the Far East is in Korea, the "dagger pointed at Japan", or that the Soviets have come to Paris with some scheme for "neutralizing" Germany, getting us out of there and leaving it to their mercy. But the West now understands this. It is fighting to avert the one disaster, and made it clear that it will fight to avert the other.

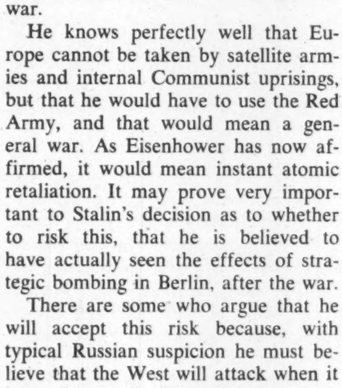
It is showing in Korea that once its former token forces are increased to a respectable size, even if they never come near to matching the numbers of the enemy, with experience, good leadership and superior technical resources they can hold off and defeat the "hordes."

There remains the worry as to whether Stalin will not strike before we are ready to defend Europe. The purely military argument is almost unanswerable: why should he wait until we gather our forces, according to a timetable announced to the whole world? If the Politburo were the Prussian General Staff, an attack this year would be virtually a certainty.

But the Politburo is Russian, not Prussian. It is Slav; it is half-Oriental in its thinking. Stalin has never shown himself to be in the rush that Hitler was. He has shown himself a cautious man on many occasions. He was cautious in pulling the Red Army out of Iran, in the first UN showdown, in 1946. He was cautious in not putting Soviet tanks, planes or "volunteers" into the long-drawn-out Greek War. He was cautious in not trying to actually seize West Berlin during the blockade period, or shoot down our airlift planes; and in the end he called off this attempt. He has been cautious in not putting Soviet forces into Korea, and expanding this into a general war.

He knows perfectly well that Europe cannot be taken by satellite armies and internal Communist uprisings, but that he would have to use the Red Army, and that would mean a general war. As Eisenhower has now affirmed, it would mean instant atomic retaliation. It may prove very important to Stalin's decision as to whether to risk this, that he is believed to have actually seen the effects of strategic bombing in Berlin, after the war.

There are some who argue that he will accept this risk because, with typical Russian suspicion he must believe that the West will attack when it is ready and he must therefore seek to deny us the use of Western Europe as a base. But if this were his purpose, it would not be sufficient to send the Red Army rolling to the Channel "in three weeks." He would have to take *all* of Europe, from Norway to Spain, from Yugoslavia to Turkey.



—International

ARMS: *General Ridgway has shown that they can hold off the "hordes."*

—International

POLICY: *Support given to Mayor Reuter (seen with U.S. General Taylor) in maintaining free Berlin as window in Iron Curtain is an outstanding example.*

That is quite a big order. And it would still leave the U.S. Strategic Air Force established in Britain, in French Morocco, in Libya and in Saudi Arabia. The war would go on, and a long war against the might of America just doesn't seem to me to be in Stalin's plans.

So, while the situation will remain extremely dangerous for a year or 18 months, I am inclined to think that we still have time *if we use it well* (see General Crerar's warning in last week's SN) to build enough strength in Western Europe to make a really impressive deterrent to Soviet adventure.

What Do We Do Then?

But what do we do then? There seems to have been very little thought given yet to the policy that our armed strength is to serve. Do we just settle down to "co-existence", as the Marxists have it, with the Soviet half of the world? Or do we go to a new Big Four Conference in a couple of years with a quiet demand that the Red Army be taken home and the satellite countries be liberated, according to the World War II agreements?

It doesn't seem to me to be the temperament of the American people just to sit on their bayonets for years on end, supporting a steady sacrifice of their prized standard of living, pouring endless billions into arms steadily becoming obsolescent. Are they not going to call for a showdown, even at the risk of war?

How then are we to make our new armed strength serve its professed aim of *averting* war, and yet use it to secure a settlement which will assure a long peace? The present Washington line is "co-existence", that is, getting along in the same world with the Soviets once we are secure. The argument for this is that to assert that once we are strong we won't tolerate them might be just the threat to their very existence which could decide the Soviets to make war now.

But if the reasoning is accepted that the American people are not going to go on living in a state of costly preparedness and under the night-by-night threat of atomic bombing for years, then "co-existence" is *not* going to be our policy. Can we have any policy, in fact, but the policy of a free world and the elimination of the monstrous Soviet tyranny? Do the Soviets, with their tenacious purpose of making their tyranny world-wide, leave us any alternative?

This policy, of securing a free world, calls for vigorous political warfare, to accompany our increase of armed strength. It should be based on the conviction that the idea of freedom is a more powerful and effective explosive with which to blow up Stalin's slave empire than the atomic bomb. Sydney Hook has given an excellent outline in the *New York Times* Sunday Magazine for March 11, of what is needed.

For faltering West Europeans, he says, U.S. propaganda should be switched from stories of the goodness of life in America to the sober truth about the horrors of life in the Soviet Union and its satellites. "We cannot and need not induce them to love the United States; but we can bring home to them what they have to lose in the event that the Kremlin occupies Europe."

Approach to Satellites

The satellite peoples, on the other hand, are well aware of the terror under which they live; no need to emphasize that to them. The first thing they need is assurance that they are not forgotten and alone in their struggle to become free again. Next we should suggest ways of continual opposition to Communist rule, without exposing themselves too soon, or running suicidal risks of the terrible reprisals which the Communists are prepared to carry out against them and their families.

Thirdly, we should work on the Communists in the satellites, only a small part of whom represent the Moscow-trained hard core, bringing home to them how the Soviets systematically exploit their people and their resources, betray their national interests and dishonor their traditions.

Finally—as this column has urged for years—we should support their underground movements, with radio transmitters, printing presses, medicines, money and an "underground railway" for liaison and emergency

Some shoulders just can't carry the load!

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escapes. All these techniques we learned and practised during the war against Hitler.

For the subversion of the Soviet regime at home Professor Hook accepts the Burnham plan of concentrating on the Communist Party members and officials, since, as he argues, we cannot reach the masses of the Russian people with political warfare.

He would show those in the Soviet apparatus how Stalin and his lieutenants have betrayed all the principles of the October Revolution, wiped out its early progressive measures, liquidated the few remaining traces of democracy which existed in the first years, destroyed the rule of the local soviets as well as the inner life of the party, abandoned the principle of self-determination of peoples, converted the trade unions, the schools and the press into agencies of the police, and substituted a sickening hero-worship for the open criticisms of the party leadership which prevailed in Lenin's day.

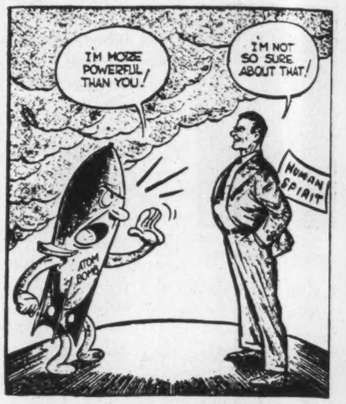
Our "Line" in USSR

"The theme song should be: 'What Marx (and even Lenin) proclaimed, Stalin has betrayed.'" The material for this lies in the story of Lenin's testament, the liquidation of Lenin's colleagues, the truth about the Moscow Trials and the Hitler-Stalin Pact, and the roll-call of the eminent men in all fields of Soviet life who have been imprisoned or executed.

Along with the early promises of Marxian socialism, Hook would use the libertarian writings of the old Russian Social Revolutionaries (which showed their influence in the Vlasov Movement) and the humanism of Tolstoy and Pushkin. The Soviets keep talking of their free and democratic state; we should drive home how false all this talk is.

This is good as far as it goes. But there are also "satellite nations" within the Soviet borders who should be supported and encouraged, the Baltic peoples, the Ukrainians, the Georgians. All of these struck out for freedom at the time of the Revolution and were reconquered and "pacified" by Soviet arms.

The Ukrainians, in particular, because of their 40 millions, because of their underground struggle during the war and since, and because of the infusion of more advanced political ideas by the inclusion of the Western Ukrainians (who had been under Polish and Austrian rule) since World War II, offer a great hope. Theirs is the last great nationalist movement of Europe. Could they but gain their independence the pressure of Russia, under no matter what regime, on Europe, would be relieved.


I'M MORE POWERFUL THAN YOU!
I'M NOT SO SURE ABOUT THAT!
ATOM BOMB
HUMAN SPIRIT

—Alexander in Philadelphia Bulletin

HE NEEDS *all the backing we can give, against the terrors of our time.*

Working to break up the overgrown Soviet Empire is, however, in a sense a negative policy. What is going to happen to the pieces? There is also needed a positive policy of Union of the West, which will give the liberated peoples something to adhere to, and will be a large and powerful enough nucleus of a world order to ensure freedom and security in the atomic age.—*Willson Woodside*

DOLLARS AND WHEAT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

undermine. The Prime Minister tried to cope with the divergence. His contribution was to say that what the Cabinet did last summer was merely to "accept as the position of the U.K. Government that its obligations had been fulfilled." He didn't explain why this non-committal opinion should be expressed in the words used: "The Canadian Government is in accord with the conclusions reached in the agreed record."

Prairie members, seeing the door to the Treasury vaults unlocked, were the first to jump into the debate to see if they couldn't get some more. But before long the taxpayers' voice was heard. Their first, forceful spokesman was Jack Gibson, (Ind., Vancouver Island). He reminded the House that lumbermen and fishermen had been through tough times too, but had taken their chance. Now they had to stump up for the farmers who had not taken a chance, but preferred stability to high prices. "What an awful heartbreak this must be to the Minister of Finance. . . . I think it is about time we in this House had some appreciation of what $65 million represents. It is about 10 per cent of the amount we raise in personal income tax."

This was saying what a lot of people had been thinking. The faithful Liberals were still too well-behaved to say it in public; but they could—and some of them did—protest in the privacy of the caucus.

Soon the House of Commons will come back to its routine business. It must get to work on the estimates and the budget, Indian affairs and all manner of other business. But the $65 million wheat bounty will not be forgotten as quickly as the combines affair. The $65 million will be on next year's income tax.

Besides, it will be interesting—in a purely academic way—to see who wins the Saskatchewan election.

NEXT WEEK IN SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE MYSTERY OF DE GAULLE

—*by Herbert Steinhouse*

PEOPLE

FOUR STAGES OF AMBITION

Canadian Radio Actress Joy LaFleur's Career Combines Three Media, Four Countries

See Cover

THE CAST of last week's CBC Wednesday Night production of "Hamlet" included an actress whose career presents an enigma for die-hard exponents of the national view of Canadian theatre. **Joy LaFleur** (who played *Gertrude*) has combined in a career of theatre that began when she was 12, the training and traditions of the stages of four countries: France, England, the U.S. and Canada. As such she is probably the most cosmopolitan actress in Canada's radio and theatre scene.

Miss LaFleur, whose voice and mannerisms suggest that she was written by Noel Coward and played by Tallulah Bankhead, was born in Montreal, educated in France and Germany, received her first theatre training at the Roulambouger in Paris and played her first acting roles as a child in French films. She is still fluently bi-lingual. Her first appearance on the stage in Canada was as Miss Junior League in the revue staged by that organization at His Majesty's Theatre in Montreal in 1933. This appearance, she describes as an inauspicious affair, historically important only because it also marked the début of another famous radio personality, the musician-composer Lucio Agostini. Her American professional-stage career almost began in 1933 when she was scouted by the Selwyn brothers, New York producers, but was temporarily postponed when she married in the midst of the Selwyns's negotiations. She returned to Montreal and for eight years was leading lady with the Montreal Repertory Theatre when its late founder, Martha Allan, was directing.

Miss LaFleur played leads in a long list of shows that included "Hay Fever", "The Distaff Side" and a number of Shakespearean plays. In 1941 she became Francis Lederer's leading lady in "Pursuit of Happiness" which opened in Montreal for a long run. She went with Lederer to the Starlight Theatre at Pawling, NY, in the S. N. Behrman hit "No Time for Comedy."

With Fridolin's First

In 1942 she was back in Montreal with MRT, playing summer stock in the U.S. and dabbling in radio work. This was the beginning of her radio career, which at the time she didn't take very seriously. This was followed in 1947 by her first Canadian professional appearance in Fridolin's first play "St. Lazare's Pharmacy" as understudy to the leading lady, the film actress Miriam Hopkins. The play was produced by Eddie Dowling, rehearsed in NY, opened in Montreal and then went to Chicago for a six weeks' run. "Without me," Miss LaFleur reflects. "I was under contract to play Hopkins' daughter-in-law but she wouldn't have it. She said I looked too much like her." In this, Hopkins was quite correct but it meant that Joy was left in Montreal, still under contract. Just after the opening in Chicago, though, Miriam Hopkins became ill so that Joy was rushed to Chicago to replace her.

—Peter Croydon

JOY LAFLEUR: *True cosmopolite.*

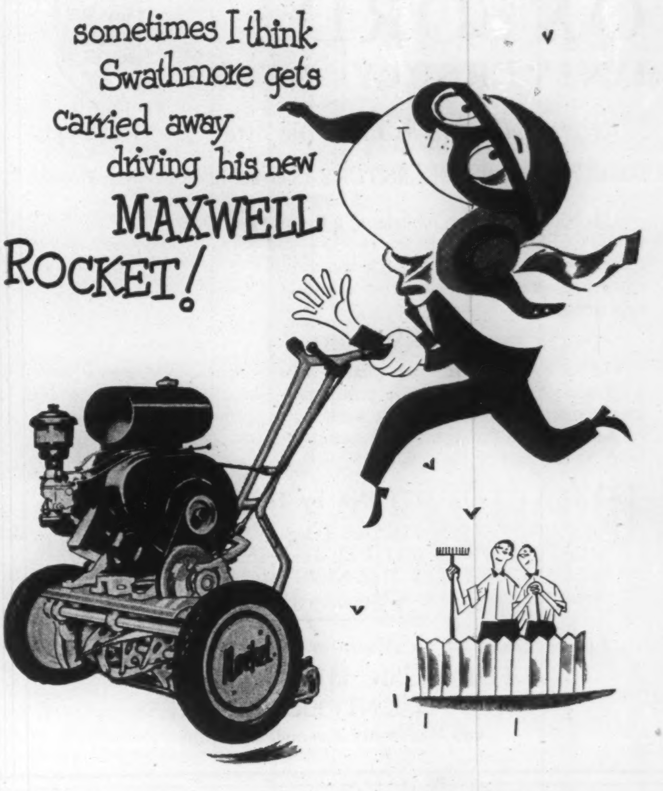
She doesn't save theatrical notices but reference to Chicago papers of the time reveal highly laudatory reviews by Ashton Stevens and by the *Tribune's* punditical Claudia Cassidy.

After that came film-work in 1948: as the suicidal wife of Helmut Dantine in the abortive "Whispering City"; as a fumble-fingered shopgirl in a series of commercial films made by Crawley Films, the Ottawa firm, for use in sales training; and in the clinico-sensational picture "Sins of the Fathers." After films, came a trip to New York under the auspices of the producer, Harold Clurman. But she isn't free of the bad luck that dogs stage-folk: the play's backer stopped backing and the play never saw the light.

While in NY she did several radio shows. "All right," she describes this period. "But everyone down there simply raves about Toronto as the radio centre of the continent. More knowledgeable directors, better standards, everything." Taking the advice to go back (from NBC producers), she returned to Toronto and to acting parts in Andrew Allan's Stage shows—including last Sunday's production of Len Petersen's "Don Juan"—and in Allan Savage's Ford Theatre.

Last summer Joy was in London discussing plans with the playwright Rodney Ackland for a forthcoming play when Fridolin's organization offered her a part in the English version of "Ti-coq", which opened in Montreal last November. Joy is now on call from Rodney Ackland for his new play "The Pink Room," for opening in London's West End in June. The play is to be directed by the film producer Michael Powell.

From international experience, such as Joy LaFleur's, will come the cosmopolitan — which means professional—stature of the Canadian theatre.—*M.B.*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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

THE REWARDING LIFE

■ **Flt.-Lieut. Omer Levesque** of Mont Joli, Que., is the first Canadian airman to win an American decoration in the Korean war. Attached to the U.S. 334th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron under an RCAF-USAF officer-exchange program, he is flying F-86 Sabre jet fighters. He has been awarded the Air Medal for combat missions against the Russian MIG-15 jet planes.

JACK MEDHURST

■ The West has got him! Last summer Torontonian **Jack Medhurst** taught a summer course in children's theatre at the University of Alberta, Edmonton: now he has joined the staff of Mount Royal College, Calgary, to start a similar course. Jack knows the children's theatre inside out. He himself started with the Toronto Children Players at the age of 11, under **Lorna Sheard** and continued with **Dorothy Goulding.** He has had experience with summer stock, the New Play Society and pantomime.

■ For his great contribution to Canadian theatre, the University of Toronto will confer a Doctorate of Letters on **Gratien ("Fridolin") Gélinas** at its June convocation.

■ The Vancouver Bar Association last week conferred honorary life membership on three of BC's pioneer barristers: **R. M. Macdonald,** Vancouver, **A. D. Crease, KC,** and **W. C. Moresby, KC,** both of Victoria. Only other holders of honorary membership are **Senator J. W. deB. Farris, KC,** and **C. M. O'Brian, KC.**

■ **Captain Walter A. Mann** of Toronto has a new "parish," the biggest in the Canadian Army. He has just been appointed padre for the Army's Northwest Highway System. He will take with him a portable altar for use along the 1,221-mile Alaska Highway.

—CP
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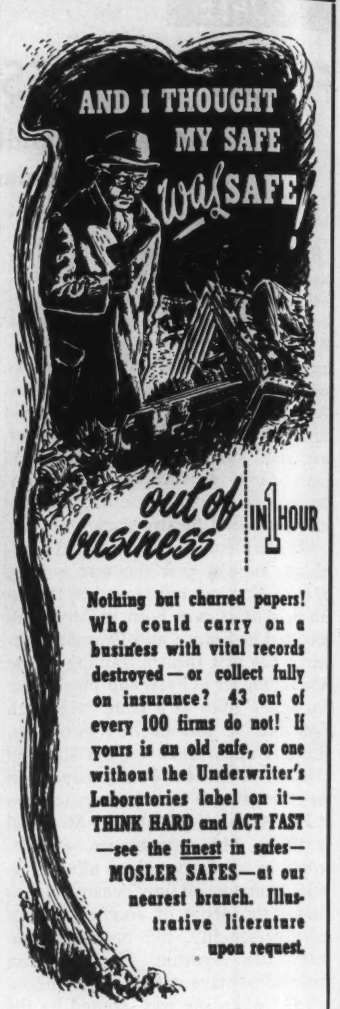

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BOOKS

FALLING APART

IRON IN THE SOUL—by Jean-Paul Sartre—British Book Service—*$3.00.*

PUBLISHED in the U.S. as "Troubled Sleep," this is the third volume of a four-volume novel-series entitled "Roads to Freedom," and depicts the effects of the French collapse on the characters sketched in the two previous volumes. Taken separately the episodes are very vivid, with the sharp, bitter clarity of the Sartre plays. But their astonishing lack of any connecting link except that of their attachment to the progress of the war makes it difficult to discern any real unity in the work as a whole; and one does not feel much confidence that the fourth volume will bring the loose ends together.

Some of the Sartre tricks become a little obvious with custom. The chapter in which a group of Frenchmen find themselves for the first time in the hands of the German occupation is written as a single paragraph from page 249 to page 357—doubtless the longest paragraph in the world. The rest of the book, to 379, is another paragraph, in which the group, now herded in a moving freight-car, learn that they are on the way to Germany, and one of their number jumps to his death. The horror of disintegration—of the individual and of society alike—is Sartre's favorite subject and most brilliant achievement.—*B.K.S.*

FULL CIRCLE

MEASURE OF THE YEAR—by Roderick Haig-Brown—*Collins—$3.75.*

RODERICK Haig-Brown, nationally known for his "Return to the River," "A River Never Sleeps" and "The Western Angler," all nature-books centred in British Columbia, now gives us a careful account of the wonderful development of the seasons at his home in Elkhorn, BC. The same literary charm and preciseness of observation that characterized his earlier books are evident in his latest.

He begins with the month of March and ends with the following February, tracing the gradual changes from late winter's melting snows, the awakening of spring, the splendor of summer, to the pageantry of autumn and the tranquil "snow-filled peace" that provides the finishing touch to the cycle. Interspersed with his nature observations are folksy little anecdotes about life in a rural community.

It is the pages concerned with his explorations into the whys and wherefores of nature that provide the most fascinating reading. His source-material being inexhaustible, he dips leisurely here and there into whatever attracts him in its season. Ants, butterflies, salmon, pileated woodpeckers, maples, Eskimos—the list is endless. There is even a chapter on making a library.

Parts of this chapter are lyrical, parts intensely human. Samples: "I think a library should not be a static thing but rather like a deep pool in a river, whose depths move slowly if at all but whose surface is a quiet flow. Fresh books come in, others are moved on the shelves to make place for them, others again go on to their travels through the secondhand dealers. . . . People who come into this room sometimes ask in wonder, 'Have you read all these books?' There couldn't be a more reasonable question, or a more natural answer than 'No.' Yet I always feel that I have betrayed the questioner when I say no; he seemed so certain that the answer would be yes. . . ."—*J.B.*

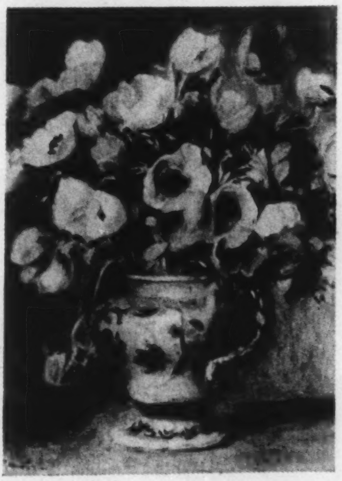
COLLECTORS' IDOL

RENOIR—by Walter Pach—*Allen—$10.00.*

DURING the past decade, French painter Pierre Auguste Renoir has joined the realm of "popular" masters. Scorned or reviled during most of his own long lifetime, Renoir, who died a bare three decades ago, has become the idol of a generation of collectors and something of a bonanza for publishers of reproductions. The most recent tribute to his current stature is this collection of color plates after his major paintings. Introduced by an informed and lucid text by critic Walter Pach, this volume is a commendable introduction to the art and life of this modern master.

For more than 50 years Renoir created those glowing, enamelled still-lifes, landscapes and figure-pieces which frequently rivalled the Venetians in their opulent orchestrations of form and color. This new volume reviews that half-century with fifty large color plates. Each plate is accompanied by an explanatory text and data supplying sizes, dates and collection sources.

At times, the reproductions tend to exaggerate the blue hues, and this is particularly noticeable in "The Bathers" from the Tyson collection. For the most part, however, the color-plates do capture much of the sparkling character of the originals. Even in reproduction, such canvases as "Victor Chocquet," "The Loge," "Madame Charpentier" and "Luncheon At The Boating Party" are rich reminders that the twentieth-century art lover owes much to the warm and highly personal revelations of Pierre Auguste Renoir.—*P.D.*



RENOIR: *Anemones*

JAMES HILTON

SURFACE ORE

MORNING JOURNEY — by James Hilton — *Macmillan—$3.50.*

LIKE ALL of Hilton's novels, this one scores highly in readability. He has taken for his background Broadway and Hollywood, and for his chief characters, an actress and a movie director. Most of it is in flashback.

Paul Saffron began his career as a roving journalist whose ambition and whole vision were bent on directing plays. When he met Carey Arundel, a bit-part player in Dublin's Abbey Theatre he made the plunge: first into marriage with her and then into a directorial career. As the years went by she became an actress of high popularity, largely due to Paul's genius a director. But at the book's opening it is Carey who's carrying Paul.

Though Hilton's prose has always been adequate for his purpose, in this book there is a species of glibness. It is not capable of bearing the burden of the relationship between the two central figures, or to the problems of devotion to art. The nature of his material—the theatre, the movies, an actress, a director—guarantee Hilton a natural response because they are, in a word, "sure-fire" but they do so at the expense of life.

So much has been written on the subject that it's hard to sift the gold from the dross: too many easy clichés suggest the celluloid and footlit worlds. Consequently Carey and Paul never really come to life because they're hung on so many pegs that mark the "artistic temperament" and the "first lady of the stage."

And since we never really feel that Paul was capable of making fine movies, his frustrations in Hollywood, which take up fully a quarter of the book, don't add anything to our knowledge of the colony's inner workings. Apart from the central figures the characters slide in and out of the book with the peculiar shimmering quality of prop characters in a serial. By capitalizing on his Hollywood sojourn, Hilton perhaps betrays an inability to get below the surface of glamorous characters that have too long been fair game for the writer of the second rank.—*M. B.*

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PRESS

GALLERY'S FRENCH SIDE

—Capital Press

PAUL PARADIS: *Bridge accounts for a part of his deserved popularity.*

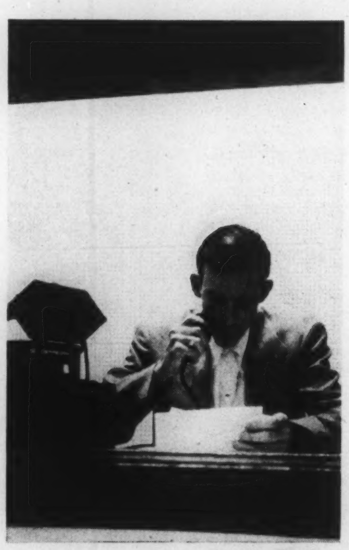
THIS YEAR'S president of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa, **Paul Paradis,** married the boss's daughter, but colleagues in the Gallery insist he won his journalistic spurs through steady, painstaking effort—and not because of a marriage.

Ottawa correspondent for Senator Jacob Nicol's *Le Soleil,* Quebec City (circ. 105,000), its morning edition, *L'Evenement-Journal* (13,500); *La Tribune,* Sherbrooke, and *Le Nouvelliste,* Three Rivers, Paul married the daughter of Henri Gagnon, president of *Le Soleil* and past president of The Canadian Press, in 1937. But for eight years after that he remained in one of the toughest jobs in French-language newspaper work—translating the CP wire service.

Paradis was the unanimous choice of the Gallery for president. He had already served as treasurer and vice-president, and was nominated by an English - speaking colleague (John Bird, head of the Southam News Bureau) in French—a tribute to his "Lower Canada" charm that has won him friends among all the Ottawa correspondents. His seconder was Art McKenna of the *Wall Street Journal.*

Quiet, soft-spoken, and slender, Paradis has no overwhelming personality but it is there nevertheless. Perhaps the secret of his charm is a certain modesty (he says boyishly that he has never been interviewed before); but it is the modesty that comes from valuing the other man's ego.

He began newspaper work at Sherbrooke after graduating from St. Charles College, the same college attended by Prime Minister St. Laurent. Starting as a reporter on *La Tribune* in 1934, three years later he joined *L'Evenement-Journal,* and in 1938 was transferred to the day side on *Le Soleil,* continuing to translate the CP wire service and do general desk work. During World War II he also took on one or two editorials a week. In 1945 he came to Ottawa.



—London Free Press

ENCLOSED *in a sound-proof radio studio, Art Spence, graduate student from London, tests his microphone before recording a script in one of the University of Western Ontario's Department of Journalism classrooms.*

Full Stint

With the interests of four papers to look out for, Paradis puts in a heavy stint of work each week. He won't set an estimate on his wordage, but a colleague from Quebec City says he himself averaged two columns a day last year (it runs higher during the session) and Paul's output is about the same.* He also writes a column "Ottawa Letter," which appears in all the Nicol papers.

Paradis takes notes on House debates in French and English ("when I look at my notes I find they are a hodgepodge of French and English"). He checks every last detail of a story no matter what the source; and while he admits knowing the St. Laurent family well (he was at the PM's home on election night), he won't admit that he has any edge over the other correspondents with the Prime Minister or other French-speaking Cabinet members.

Correspondents for French-language newspapers at Ottawa stick rather closely to politics. They haven't the time for ranging far afield into stories on things like atomic energy. If Paradis has any specialty it is constitutional matters; it is reliably reported he has been digging through weighty tomes in the Parliamentary Library. But he doesn't need to impress the Gallery with specialized knowledge. His popularity was long since assured—and his skill as a bridge player had a lot to do with it.—*R. U. Mahaffy.*

---

*French language correspondents say they write more wordage than their English-speaking colleagues because of the handicap of language. "We cover a bit more ground," said one. "Things have to be explained."

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

BEVIN STEPS DOWN

Morrison Spared from Party Managership To Fill Position That Many Wanted

THE Foreign Secretary's job has for some time been Herbert Morrison's for the asking—once it became vacant. Morrison and Bevin have long shared the position of No. 2 man in the Labor Party, and the Foreign Office is the traditional stepping-stone to the Prime Ministership (the Home Office, which Morrison filled during the war, is the step before that).

The real question was whether Attlee would feel that he could spare Morrison from his full-time job as Leader of the House of Commons and manager of the Party—a position in which he is going to be very hard to replace. It looks as though the Prime Minister has, in the truest sense, put country before party in this appointment.

—U.K.I.O.

HERBERT MORRISON

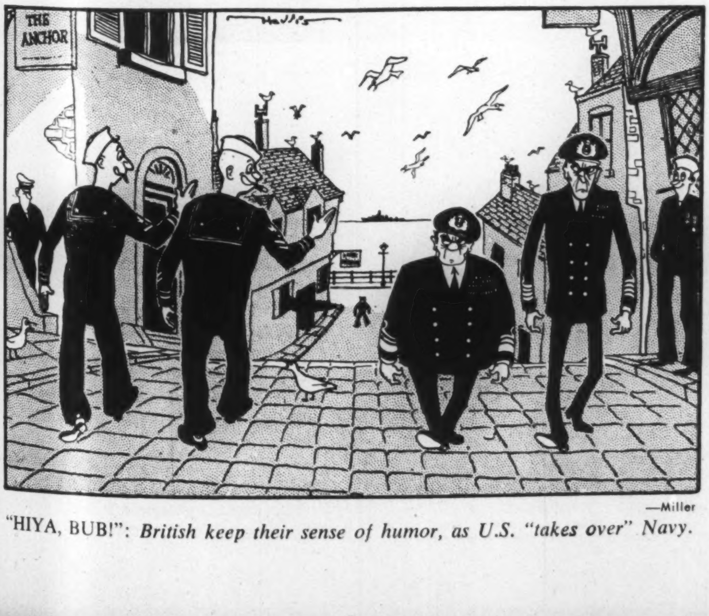
There were others who would have been only too happy to have the job—in fact, there was quite a line-up. Hector McNeil, the Minister of State who has made a name for himself at the United Nations, had the experience and the attributes but not enough party seniority to gain such a prized position. Sir Hartley Shawcross had recognized ability, and a little higher rank than McNeil.

Aneurin Bevan had the necessary weight in the party, but would have been a dubious choice with his left wing reputation, and his indiscretion to American correspondents last November on going slow with rearmament. Dr. Hugh Dalton is believed to have fancied himself for the position for a long time, but would have been impossible.

Apparently considered, as a safe alternative to these difficult choices, was Sir Oliver Franks, who has done so well as British Ambassador to Washington, and would have brought full knowledge of U.S. policy and the confidence of the American leaders to the job. But he is a Liberal and his seating in the House would have occasioned a by-election and probably recriminations in the Labor Party.

So Mr. Morrison has taken the job. I well recall a long talk with him before his fireplace, towards the end of the war, and the impression which his homely philosophy and broad point of view made upon me. He was by no means blind at that time to the faults of his own yarty or to the coming difficulties with Soviet Russia. Less pugnacious than Bevin and a more supple negotiator, he should make an excellent Foreign Secretary.

But Bevin must have his tribute. He has stood like a rock in a turbulent sea, and perhaps no other Briton could have led his country into opposition to Soviet policy, after the deep emotional attachment which many of his countrymen had formed for the hard-fighting Russians in the dark days of the war, better than this plain man of the working-class and



—Miller

"HIYA, BUB!": *British keep their sense of humor, as U.S. "takes over" Navy.*

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famous trade union leader. No one could call him a "fascist" or an "agent of Wall Street" and make it stick!

—*W.W.*

AVALANCHE COMING

WITH BUDGET DAY getting nearer and nearer and taxation looming up like an avalanche over a Swiss village, no man in Britain is in receipt of so much earnest and unsolicited advice as Mr. Gaitskell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Federation of British Industries, for instance, says that the cost of the defence program could be and should be met by economies in Government expenditure. You can't run a Welfare State and a Rearmament Program at the same time, says the F.B.I., so cut out the Welfare State, or part of it.

On the other hand, the Trades Union Congress in a recent manifesto wants everyone taxed higher and higher—everyone except the workers. Soak the rich, soak profits, distributed or undistributed, soak capital, but don't touch Welfare, and don't touch the workingman. He is sensitive. He doesn't like it. Make things more comfortable for him, or he won't work.

What Mr. Gaitskell really will do few can say, and they are not saying.

—*P.O'D.*

U.S. AFFAIRS

"GREAT DEBATE" OVER

THE GREAT DEBATE over the stationing of a substantial U.S. force in Europe seems to have been pretty well concluded — except for a rearguard action by Republicans in the House of Representatives — by the unanimous vote of the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

The resolution which they sent to the Senate, and the identical concurrent resolution which they sent to the House, accepts that the U.S. should contribute "its fair share" of the forces needed for the defence of Europe — which covers the contemplated dispatch of four more divisions—but calls for Congressional approval of the dispatch of further forces.

At the same time, a comprehensive Universal Military Service and Training Bill passed the Senate by the surprising majority of 79-5. This provides for: 1) the draft at age 18, after all 19 to 26-year-olds have been called; 2) service for 24 months, raised from 21; 3) six months Universal Military Training at age 18, to be inaugurated later; 4) a limit of 4,000,000 to the armed services; 5) the deferment of 75,000 specialized university students annually; 6) four months basic training before men can be sent out of the U.S.; and 7) a total of eight years' service, in the active and reserve forces.

SEAWAY PROSPECTS

THE United States wouldn't join with Canada in building the St. Lawrence Seaway for the First or Second World Wars, or as a Depression measure. But it looks as though the fast-approaching depletion of its high-grade Mesabi ore is going to put over this great project at last — and at a time of the greatest pressure on labor and material resources and on public funds.

—International

NEW *K-1 "Stalker" Sub, designed to hunt enemy U-boats, is launched.*

Two of the most influential figures in American public life, Charles E. Wilson, the Defence Mobilizer, and George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defence, have used all of their powers of persuasion on Congress. The steel industry has added its voice, in its anxiety to assure a water route for the new Labrador and Venezuelan ores, as plans to increase U.S. steel production from 100 to 130 million tons per year by 1960 open wider the great maw.

The present estimate is that it will take nine years to finish the seaway.

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At the same time, the quality of telephone service keeps steadily improving in many ways, and, as always, telephone people try to be helpful and friendly.

Any way you look at it, today's telephone is *big* value!

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You can be sure your neighbourhood will be served, and your place on the list protected. Taking care of people without service as quickly as possible is one of our biggest and most important tasks.

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SAVINGS INTO SOIL

. . . for example, there was young Joe whose great ambition in life was to own a farm. The land he wanted was in the North country—and did not cost much. But it would take a few years of hard work to pay for it. The young man went into the bush to cut pulpwood. It was hard work and it paid well and there was no way of spending his earnings in the woods.

But when at last he came to town it was Spring! Joe forgot the farm he wanted in the joy of having money to spend. Soon, his first hard-earned down payment on the farm was gone.

Joe, sadder but wiser, returned to the woods. This time, he laid his plans carefully and well. *He opened a Savings Account* with a Branch of The Dominion Bank nearby. He sent his pay cheque to the Bank each month for deposit in his Savings Account and asked the Manager to make payments on the farm he wanted so much. The Bank put his savings into the soil and, today, *he owns his farm . . .*

You may not want to be a farmer . . . you may not want to own your own business. But whatever you want, the best way to get it is through Savings . . . and a good place to save is The Dominion Bank.

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LETTERS

U.S. Notice

THANK you very much for the recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT [SN, Feb. 27, with General Collins by Karsh on the cover]. I have always admired Mr. Karsh's splendid photographs and it must be interesting indeed to have had so close an association with him.

I was particularly glad to see your article on the United States Army and feel that you are doing a splendid public service in presenting our accomplishments to your Canadian readers.

(GEN.) J. LAWTON COLLINS,
The Chief of Staff,
Washington, DC United States Army

Agricultural Engineering

RE YOUR University of Saskatchewan article (SN, March 6) where it is stated that the University of Saskatchewan is the only source of agricultural engineering training . . . the University of British Columbia has been graduating agricultural engineers since 1947.

Our course here is supervised and directed by the Faculty of Applied Science, two of my professors are Agricultural Engineering graduates, and the students receive the degree of BASc, which entitles them to full professional recognition in the British Columbia engineering associations.

J. R. W. YOUNG,
Head, Dept. of Agricultural
Vancouver, BC Engineering, UBC

Appreciation

RE STORY on University of Saskatchewan (SN, March 6), I wish to thank you for doing an excellent job . . . I am sure the members, graduates and friends of the University will be pleased with the article.

W. P. THOMPSON,
President, University
Saskatoon of Saskatchewan.

Labor Costs

THERE has been a lot of press and radio publicity lately about the purchasing power of the "consumer's" dollar now being only 57 cents. I have seen *nothing,* however, about the purchasing power of the dollar the employer spends for labor being less than that. In our plant [Anaconda American Brass Ltd.] the wage index is about 250—taking it at outbreak of the war as 100. When it comes to buying help, therefore, our dollar has gone down to 40 cents. To be sure some of the help may be more efficient, but likewise there has been an improvement in the quality of at least some things that the consumer buys.

How about starting a movement to popularize a national slogan such as —"Do more for the dollar if you want the dollar to do more for you."

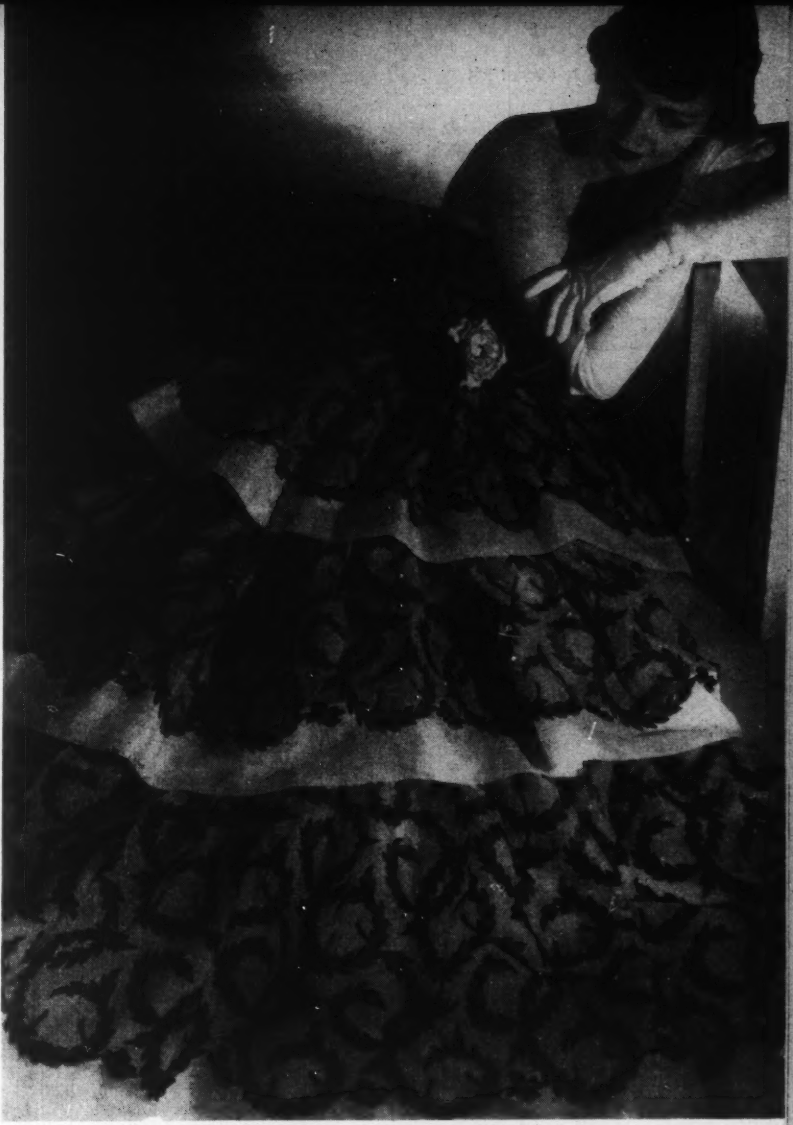
Toronto, Ont. J. S. VANDERPLOEG

People Apart

RE Jew-Gentile articles (SN, Jan. 23, Feb. 20) . . . whatever merit Christianity has, none can equal its claim to universal acceptance. . .The Jews take pride in remaining a people apart. Is that pride in keeping with God's universal purpose?

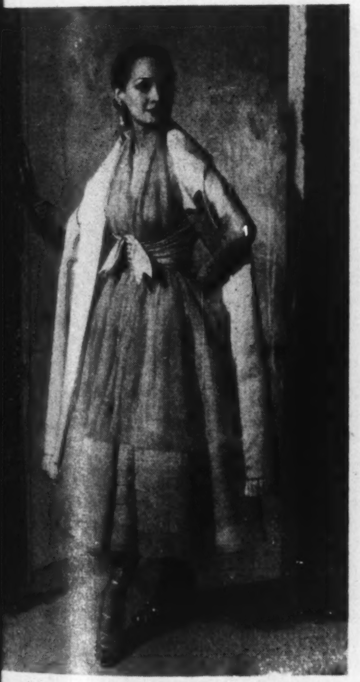
Hamilton, Ont. DISINTERESTED

TO CANADA VIA PARIS and LONDON



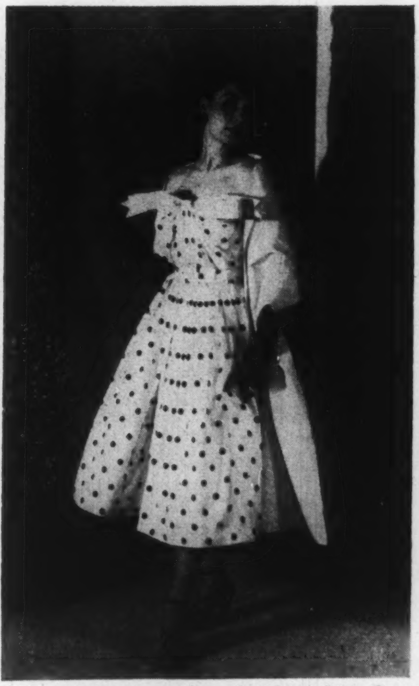
—Peter Clark

NAVY BLUE *embroidery on shadowy white organdy. Yellow and red roses are held in navy patent belt. Victor Stiebel.*



—From Eaton's-College Street

GREY ORGANZA *with contrasting lime satin draped fichu-like over the bodice, and long scarf. By Robert Piguet.*

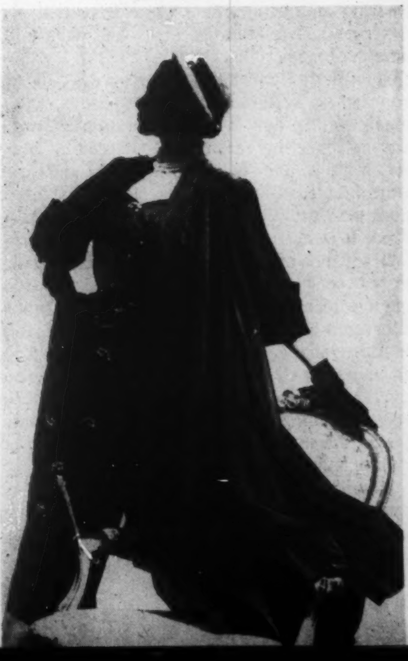


—From Eaton's-College Street

WHITE AND BLACK *printed tussor enlivened with butterfly bow and scarf of yellow ottoman. By Robert Piguet.*

COSTUME LOOK *in navy chiffon taffeta coat worn over magnificently draped dress. Michael of Lachasse, London.*

—Tunbridge



MY CONFIDANT . . . THE MACHINE

by

Frances

Shelley

Wees

—Jim Lynch

"ALL WRITERS *do their planning differently": Frances Shelley Wees is one of Canada's most successful novelists.*

ABOUT a hundred years ago an incredible invention, the sewing machine, began settling itself into the pattern of life. It changed things.

The sewing machine was the very cornerstone of modern woman's insecurity.

It abolished overnight the need for whole unsuspecting coveys of previously much-appreciated women; the maiden aunts, the double sets of mothers-in-law, the aged lonely cousins. Many of these lingered on, in nóticeable if increasingly uneasy groupings of society, until newer machines—the typewriter and the telephone—offered economic refuge in place of that so surprisingly removed by the capable sewing machine.

So, a century ago, one small invention in the humblest and most realistic field changed the psychological, philosophic and even the moral pattern of society in ways which it is dizzying to attempt to analyze.

NOW we are, however cautiously, beginning to live with another machine which may well in its own peculiar, mysterious, eerie way have effects more far-reaching.

This thing, called a tape-recorder—or wire recorder—is in its construction (to the bewildered female mind) only a conglomeration of miscellaneous-appearing machinery enclosed in a neat box, with a pair of whirring reels and a few control buttons and switches. But it is far, far more than machinery, once its potential is recognized. It is magic.

It will not mend sturdily a long rip in a linen dust-cover, but it can do more subtle, more intangible mending. It has a hundred uses not yet discovered and many only dimly perceived. It can hold the mirror up to nature; it is a writer's useful never-wearying tool, a child's teacher and toy, an infallible reporter of complicated, and frequently otherwise unbelievable, discussions. It is a means of observing and so eventually controlling habits of speech and manners.

And, if we may presume to the heights, it may even invade the realm of our modern Olympian of Olympians, the god-like psychoanalyst. Moreover, the machine is always available, responsive, convenient and much, much cheaper than the genuine article.

To this house the recorder came as an experimental aid to writing when familiar techniques, because of temporary loss of eyesight, had to be abandoned. The typewriter had humiliatingly failed. It was disconcerting and rather amazing that after many years and many million words of typing (by the two-and-a-half finger method, however) nothing much better than gibberish emerged from the keys when the eyes could not function.

AS THIS writer's tool the recorder is most useful in planning. This is the long job in the writing of a novel and entails making great masses of notes. All writers do their planning differently, but whether they do it walking lightly through the sweet spring wood or while scrubbing the muddy kitchen floor, it has to be done.

Characters have to be clothed in flesh and haberdashery and given names and myriad details of reality. It may never be necessary to discuss the heroine's ankles, but the writer must have a clear mental picture of her walk and stance; it affects her being, her speech, her temptations.

If one were to write out all these initial items—and the incredible amount of necessary discard before even one character's physical appearance is settled upon—more time, energy and paper would be required than in writing the finished story.

So the pregnant writer carries these details around in his mind, shifting them, adjusting, changing, trying to keep himself straight, to remember, not to contradict himself. . . .

The recorder will remember forever, if one wants to preserve each vagrant muttering, and has enough of the mysterious paper or wire reels.

But the great joy of the machine is that it will gladly, at no cost whatever, erase. You can turn it on, settle down to the apple-peeling or silver-polishing, or just lie comfortably flat; work out the involved details of a story until they begin to come right, and then without any more waste than the air you have breathed, turn back the reels, erase what is done, and start over.

Words written laboriously on paper can assume a slightly sacred appearance, which is hampering to the ruthless demands of true artistry. Words which are invisible, nothing but an electrical impulse on a tape, an unseen breath, have no greatness.

Thus the use of a recorder should produce a much more exact and polished style, since so much dross can be so easily discarded. So that even if one cannot quite dictate the story as it happens, cannot overcome a horrid feeling of exposing one's characters unfairly in dictation, cannot quite conquer the frustrating antagonism toward having to change writing procedures built up through long years, the tape-writer can prove a happy and progressive supplement to the typewriter, if it cannot be a complete substitute.

ONE awkwardness about a recorder is that everyone in the house is fascinated by it and wants it all the time too.

It is a fine instrument for father to use when he is planning a speech and wants to hear how the sonorous phrases follow one another, and if they make any sense. It is a bright beckoning teacher for a small boy learning to read. The shrill even cadences of the earnest explorer ring through the house hour after hour; at first the stumbling actual reading and then the playing back. The child hears himself and learns very quickly where he went wrong both in sense and in sound.

To leave the machine on with two small boys in a room and record their arguments, their pushing and shoving, their "it's my turn now" and then let them listen back, is to open their eyes to a new world of character development.

And, using the same technique on one's self to record a half-hour's conversation with one's own intimates, to watch the bits of unnecessary gossip, the unconscious self-satisfaction or pride in one's own voice, the smugness; to hear the

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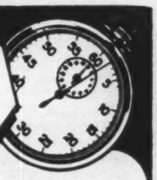

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careless inflection or the thoughtless innuendo, is to be duly and usefully chastened.

But the final use, that of substituting the machine for the psychoanalyst . . . ah, that is indeed a weighty thought! We may have had little experience with psychotherapy, but we all know that if we dig out, face, give up, our old deep-hidden resentments and bitternesses, we shall be on the way to possessing clean shining spirits.

So far, to accomplish catharsis, the technique has been to find a good and qualified psychoanalyst who does the listening, an hour a day for seven years or so, while the subject painfully explores his secret self and drags up all the trivia, the nagging obscure memories upon which his special personality difficulties are built. He offers these rooted sorrows to the doctor as a good dog brings his master a long buried bone.

The chief aim of this therapy is to bare to the cleansing sunlight these moldering remains; and while this is an intricate matter and one must be cautious, the thought comes that perhaps for those who cannot reach a psychoanalyst it might be possible to dredge out the mind into the tape recorder. It might be possible to listen coldly and firmly to the evidence, as if it were someone else speaking, and achieve something of the same result.

This is only a mere, a very mere, suggestion, and perhaps it is a dangerous one. But it would avoid one difficulty . . . part of the problem of laying one's burdens upon one of the handsome brilliant psychiatrists (with which our land is unfortunately not really rife anyway) is that one usually affects a "transfer" of responsibility to the psychiatrist—who then has to find some way of untransferring before his patient can go in peace.

It ought to be much easier to get untransferred from a tape recorder.

As seems obvious, the mind reels at the potentialities of this new machine, operating as it does in the realm of the personality, the country of the mind, in the evanescent reaches of the upper air. If the sewing machine, so lowly, could have changed society profoundly a hundred years ago, operating in the most simple field of life, what may come about through this mechanism of necromancy?

Bric-à-Brac:

To Give, To Get

THE GIFT SHOW this Spring had some enchanting new things . . . from the Canadian amethysts made in Ireland into four-leaf clover brooches to the china kangaroo mother with salt-and-pepper babies in her pouch.

We were fascinated with the mammoth whole-stem punch bowl (about 19″ high) and the 12 fat punch glasses—a grandiloquent idea for Spring wedding receptions. And Spring seemed in the offing, too, with the new glass dinnerware set, complete with cream-and-sugar, glasses and salt-and-pepper . . . offset by lush modernistic flower designs.

Plant lovers can have their ferns and flowers in a chartreuse, wine or black pottery "surrey" — complete with a fringe on top. The metal vehicle stands 12″ high. Or you can grow your favorite plants in "pixie" shoes that look like leather but are pottery, of course . . . in the brightest of red, yellow or turquoise.

If your mantel runs to figures instead of plants, you can now get those upstanding Dresden china soldiers—exact replicas of the British regimental figures. This is the first time since 1936 that these 11″ high figures are back on the Canadian market. Or if you like dainty figures better, we saw some 10″ to 15″ high Venetian ladies and beaux, irradiated with silver and with burned gold hair. There were also some hand-blown glass bon-bon dishes, too—gold or silver irradiated on the *inside*. The Italian company have been making this lovely glass for over 200 years.

And for the man in the family, you can get real meerschaum pipes again, from Vienna; and back in favor are the old beer steins, big and bulky and in plain glass.

FAVORITE MODEL

CANADIAN *high commissioner in London, L. Dana Wilgress, tests a Canada-styled fabric in a gown modelled by his daughter, Diana, 16, while Mrs. Wilgress looks on approvingly. Occasion was an Anglo-Canadian fashion show staged at Eastbourne, Sussex, as part of a convention sponsored by Britain's Dollar Exports Board. Miss Wilgress' dress is organdy.*

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For new and attractive ways of cooking and serving food, read "Concerning Food" by Marjorie Thompson Flint.

Fashion:

London, Paris, Rome

AFTER seeing the various fashion shows one might well wonder if there is an original model left in Paris or London, or whether they have all been carried off to Canada. The buyer for Henry Morgan & Company has been specially energetic. He not only did Paris and London, but explored the relatively new couture territory, Italy, too. The result is a most distinguished collection from all the top bracket houses . . . Dior, Fath, Balmain, Griffe, *et al.* All this fine loot was shown first to Montrealers, then to a large Toronto audience at a show sponsored by the Women's Board of Toronto Western Hospital. Eve Trill was commentator.

Suits were first down the runway . . . softly detailed, well defined at the waistline, arrow-slim skirts. Many of these suits bore the inimitable mark of Hardy Amies. One, in a junior version of the houndstooth design called Puppy's Tooth, had pleats with little godets inserted low in the skirt to give that look of freely disciplined movement that is the hallmark of the really good suit.

Lachasse, the new British house which has received great applause this season was represented by one of the outstanding suits of the show—a brown hairline striped worsted with a flange across the back just below the shoulder.

The Morgan collection was unusual in that it acknowledged that not all women are 5′8″ and up, and of model proportions. Many suits and dresses from the so-called "little" designers are scaled to the shorter, more substantial figure, among them Hardy Amies' suit with flyaway lined jacket over a slim black dress, the whole artfully designed to give illusion of height and slenderness.

Christian Dior puts three costumes into one suit. There's a black sheath dress over which is worn a high-riding little spencer jacket of ivory faille. And over *that* goes a loose-lined jacket with high Chinese collar.

From Italy comes a full length cape coat made on magnificently swashbuckling lines. It is of heavily nubbed beige tweed woven in Italy, and is designed to give an appearance of high drama.

Among the evening dresses—Dior's Diorama, fine black silk chiffon trimmed with black mohair twisted to give the effect of transparent ribbon, over pink.

Brain-Teaser:

For Die-Hards

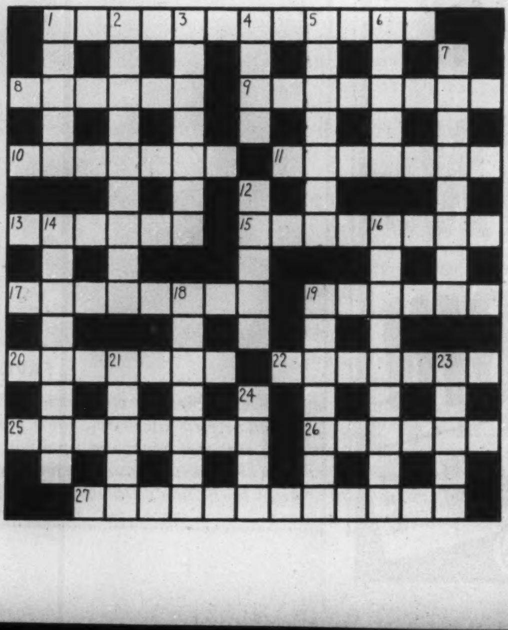
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Preparing the sheep with egg and breadcrumbs? (9,3)
8. Detected when 17. (6)
9. See 10.
10, 22 and 9. Does it sour when rewarded with ingratitude? (3,4,2,5,8)
11. 100 has 10. (7)
13. Colorful strand. (6)
15. I take the C.I.D. into the home to uncover this! (8)
17. The Frenchman is, for 15. (8)
19. Lenin, for example, returned to die unnaturally. (6)
20. Bishop's sheep-fold (7)
22. See 10.
25. Look-out there! Mother is taking in the mats to shake. (8)
26. He figured largely before our time. (His name holds a clue). (6)
27. Members of a divided family? (4-8)

DOWN

1. Throb like the heart of 27. (5)
2. Repainted by Emily Carr. (5, 4)
3. A spectre will make a loon die. (7)
4. Black or blue, perhaps, in Kentucky. (4)
5. The dog who fought the calico cat. (7)
6. Patron Saint of virgins, usually accompanied by Eve. (5)
7. Like everything else, it's gone up! (8)
12. It's hell around here, but cool. (5)
14. Rain came and spoiled his makeup. (8)
16. For this give uncle bicarb, but not twice! (9)
18. This side, ladies! (7)
19. Turn aside. (7)
21. In Scotland it can't be a plant. (5)
23. Something wrong with a member of the 18 side? (5)
24. A jail disturbance? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Shamrock
5. Credit
10 and 18. Abie's Irish Rose
11. Rex
12. Gusto
13. Ulster
14. Shutters
16. Farina
19. Quarter
21. Orchids
22. Endure
24. Reaching
25 and 31. Erin go bragh
29. Negro
30. Eye
31. See 25
32 and 3. Ballet Russe
33. Palliser

DOWN

1. Seal up
2. Amiss
3. See 32
4. Cork
6. Right hand
7. Dissenter
8. Trousers
9. Exchequer
15. Passenger
17. Archangel
18. See 10
20. Door-knob
23. Gopher
26. Rebel
27. Nears
28. Bela

(150)

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"WHAT ABOUT A DRINK?"

Read how Canadian parents are meeting this problem

—in next week's issue

Concerning Food:

Party Fare

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

A PARTY for the Little Ones doesn't have to be a birthday party. In fact a leading Canadian psychologist suggests that children's birthday parties are generally pretty awful, that instead there should be frequent "feasts". For these affairs the child (pre-school) plans the menu, decides on clothes to be worn (if interested), and who is to be invited.

This theory may give Mamma quite a turn but she can limit the number of guests to four or six, suggest games to be played, guide the food and clothing plans . . . and set the alarm clock for home-going time. To be avoided is the big build-up and fuss and bustle in the house—just set the scene and hope for the best! Who knows, your pride and joy may turn out to be quite an amiable host.

The circus idea is good for a party any time of the year, gives the guests a chance to play lions and roar about for a spell. The food, of course, should be pink lemonade and cup-cake clowns. Here's a fairly large recipe for Pink Lemonade (will give 24-½ cup servings) but it can be cut down to size.

Creamy Pink Lemonade

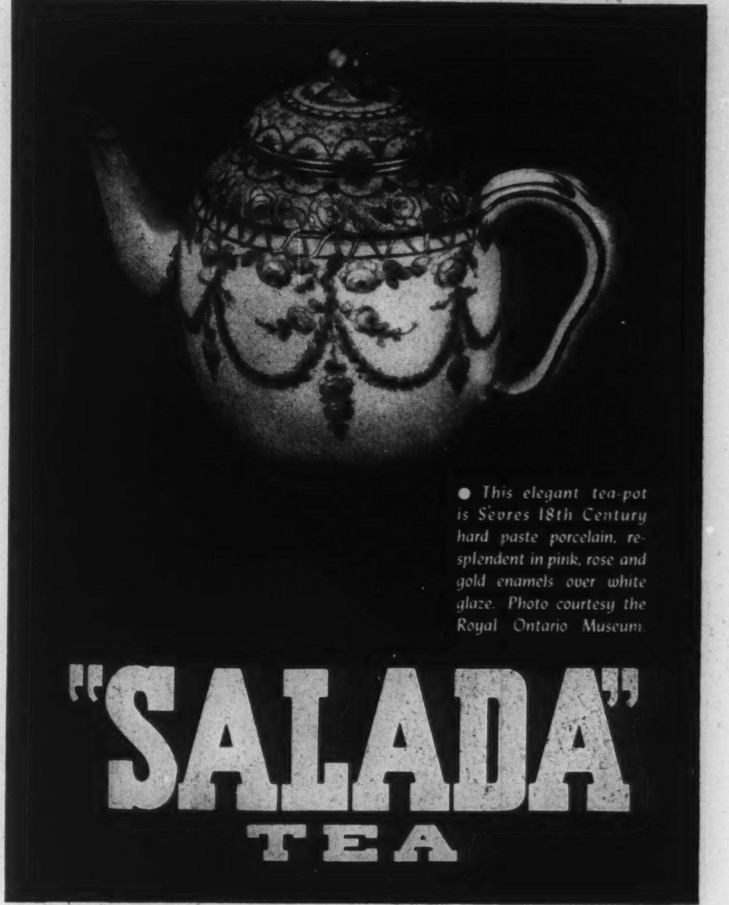
½ cup sugar
1 cup water
1 cup lemon juice
1 quart gingerale
1 pint water and ice cubes
1 quart vanilla ice cream

Combine sugar and water in saucepan, heat and stir until dissolved. Pour into punch bowl. Stir in lemon juice and gingerale, ice cubes and water. Stir until ice is melted. Add red food coloring until the desired shade of pink is achieved. Spoon in ice cream and stir until partially melted. (Yield: 24-½ cup servings.) Allow at least 2 servings per guest.

Cup Cake Clowns

Make or buy cup cakes (un-iced). Ice with seven-minute frosting. While still soft press 2 pieces of semi-sweet chocolate pieces in to represent eyes. Cut one piece of chocolate in half for nose and a slice of maraschino cherry for mouth. Turn on side and cap with clown hat made from stiff gift wrapping paper (wallpaper or aluminum foil). Place caps on cakes before frosting hardens to hold in place.

If you are pressed into having a birthday party the circus theme can be carried out in birthday cake decorations. *A Merry-Go-Round Cake* is really effective. Frost a chiffon cake (small or large depending on number) baked in tube pan with Seven-Minute Frosting. Cluster the important birthday candles around the centre. On the outside edge place barley sticks at intervals so each slice has a stick. Prop an animal cookie beside each stick. Then make a red or green cardboard roof to rest on the barley sticks. Use this cake for the centrepiece and remove roof to light the candles. This is quite a conversation piece for the tricycle crowd.



This elegant tea-pot is Sevres 18th Century hard paste porcelain, resplendent in pink, rose and gold enamels over white glaze. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

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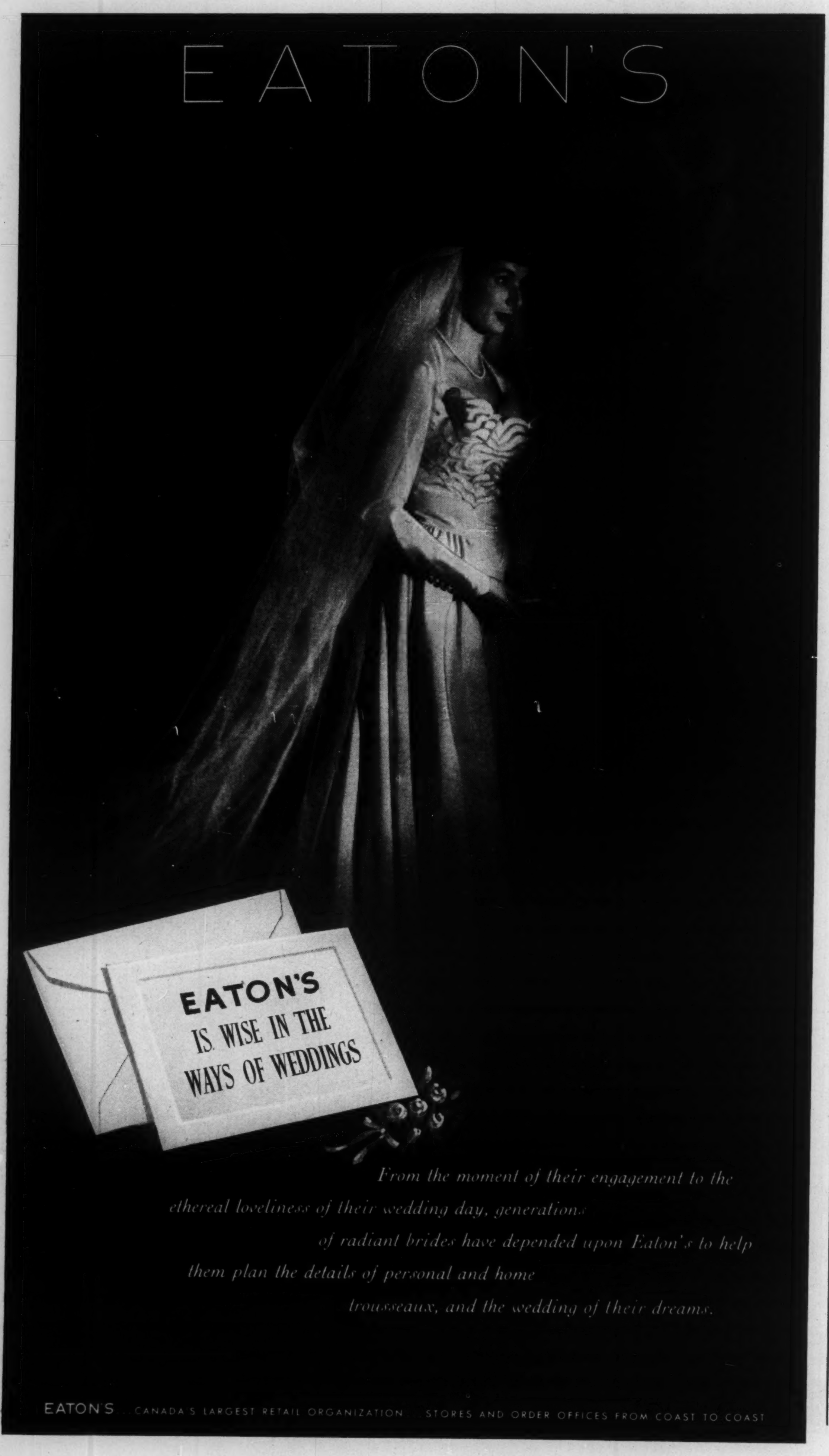

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EDUCATION PAYS

■ It's nice to get $1,400, especially if it's the Marty Memorial Scholarship—awarded annually by Queen's to a top student. Winner this year is **Thelma-Anne McLeod** of Regina, a last year Queen's graduate. Announcement of the award came from **Dr. Mildred Nobles** of Ottawa, Award Committee Chairman. The scholarship is in memory of the late Dr. Aletta Marty, pioneer Ontario woman educator.

■ An international note concerns Torontonian **Charmion King.** Last summer Charm played with the Canadian Niagara Falls professional theatre group. Last week she played an invitation performance with the NY Niagara Falls Little Theatre as the lead in "A Phoenix Too Frequent"; will be doing a run with them next month. This year Charm has taken a number of leading roles on the Ford radio theatre, including the recent "No Time for Comedy"; is playing this week in "The Silver Cord" for the International Players, one of Toronto's two professional groups.

CHARMION KING

■ And another Torontonian in the theatre news is **Susan Fletcher.** Under the auspices of the Heliconian Club she's giving three evenings of sketches, April 2-4. Susan is a monologist; did a one-woman show last year in Hart House. Between times she's been busy with radio and a voice that can become a Spanish peasant or a cocktail-party-hostess. Before that Susan played and toured in the U.S.; wrote and starred in 14 radio programs a week, five of them dramas; was in Hollywood; is now married and living in Toronto.

—McKague

SUSAN FLETCHER

■ All across Canada, the Canadian Junior Red Cross is sponsoring International School Art Exhibitions. Circulating at the moment in this exchange of school art are paintings and drawings from Japan, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and U.S. Others will follow. In Toronto, Director **Elvira Manning** showed us a delightful "Me and My Friend" crayon picture by a 6-year-old Torontonian, with exciting orange faces for the two colorfully clad lassies. An Italian 14-year-old had a most mature painting of a street scene, and a Japanese boy of the same age showed a seaport with volcano in background and ships in inner harbor, very well executed.

■ Southampton, Ont., has not one—but three—first women in public office. **Mrs. E. L. Buckley** and **Mrs. W. D. W. Howke** are on the School Board by acclamation and **Mrs. Otto Gateman** won a Council seat with second highest votes.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Sophie and No-Discrimination

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"YOU'RE looking very cheerful this morning," said my neighbor Mr. Blufisch, leaning over the back fence.

"I'm feeling cheerful," I said. "Spring is here, the tulips are shooting, and Premier Frost has announced that the Ontario female is the economic equal to the Ontario male and will receive the same pay envelope."

"You believe that?" Mr. Blufisch asked.

I said of course I did. "Men and women who are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. You can't get round that."

"Oh yes you can," Mr. Blufisch said. "You can get round it by proving that things that are equal to the same thing aren't the same thing at all.

"For instance, take the case of Sophie Gusik who operates a drill press in a steel plant," Mr. Blufisch went on. "Sophie's job is to drill holes in brass fittings, and for this she gets, say $1.10 an hour. Next to Sophie is Mike Pilaski, who operates the same machine, works the same number of hours, and turns out the same number of fittings. The only difference is that Mike gets $1.25 an hour."

"I know," I said, "that's exactly the sort of thing the new Female Employment Fair Remuneration Act is supposed to correct."

"JUST a minute," Mr. Blufisch said. "A lot of things can happen to Sophie yet. The Bill goes through, and Sophie hustles off to get her pay-envelope under the new Act. And what does she find? She finds she's still getting $1.10 an hour. So she doesn't waste any time. She goes straight to the boss and says there must be some mistake, under the new Female Employment Fair Remuneration Act she's supposed to be getting $1.25 an hour like Mike Pilaski.

"Well, the boss listens sympathetically and says yes, it's true she is operating the same type of machine and doing the same job as Mike Pilaski. Only in her case another factor comes in. What might be called the Wash-room Factor, leading to Wage Differential.

"'Now I notice that every morning you go to the Rest Room and come out with your face all painted up,' the boss continues. 'It's true that Mike Pilaski also goes to the Men's Washroom for the same period and maybe has a cigarette, and that the rest period is permitted and even encouraged by the management. The point is that in the Wash and Rest Rooms you are still operating on Company time, and you and Mike are *carrying on different operations.* Under the new law the same wage is paid to men and women only when the operations are identical."

"I HOPE Sophie throws the desk calendar at him," I said.

"Not at all," Mr. Blufisch said. "She's a smart girl, or thinks she is. So she decides she'll catch the boss under the new No-Discrimination Act; and this is where Sophie really goes through the wringer. First she heads for the Labor Relations Board to lay a complaint. The Labor Relations Board explains that the matter is now out of its hands and she'll have to submit her claim in writing to the Fair Employment Practices Branch. So she sits right down and writes to the Fair Employment Practices Branch, telling her whole story. She has quite a wait after that, but eventually she gets word that the Branch has lodged her complaint with the Labor Minister, who is naming a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint . . ."

"Surely she gets some action there!" I said.

"Not at all," Mr. Blufisch said. "The Washroom Factor in Wage Differential turns out to be a complicated problem demanding the appointment of a Conciliation Commission, which will use the wider powers of a Conciliation Board to summon witnesses and take evidence. Well, this drags along for months or maybe years, but finally she gets notice that the Conciliation Board has got round to her case and has decided that the boss has been guilty of Discriminatory Practice and has to pay a $100 fine."

"Hurrah for Sophie!" I said, and Mr. Blufisch smiled.

"So the next time she opens her pay envelope, what does she find? It's still $1.10 an hour, because it's cheaper for the boss to pay the fine than raise the pay of all the Sophies in the plant."

"She could complain again," I said.

"Then she'd have to start all over again from the beginning," Mr. Blufisch pointed out, "and she figures that by the time her case reached the Conciliation Board the second time she'd be ready for Old Age Pension.

"So she just says the hell with it and maybe marries Mike Pilaski."

"... and we'll be there tomorrow!"
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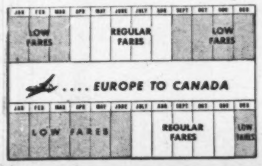

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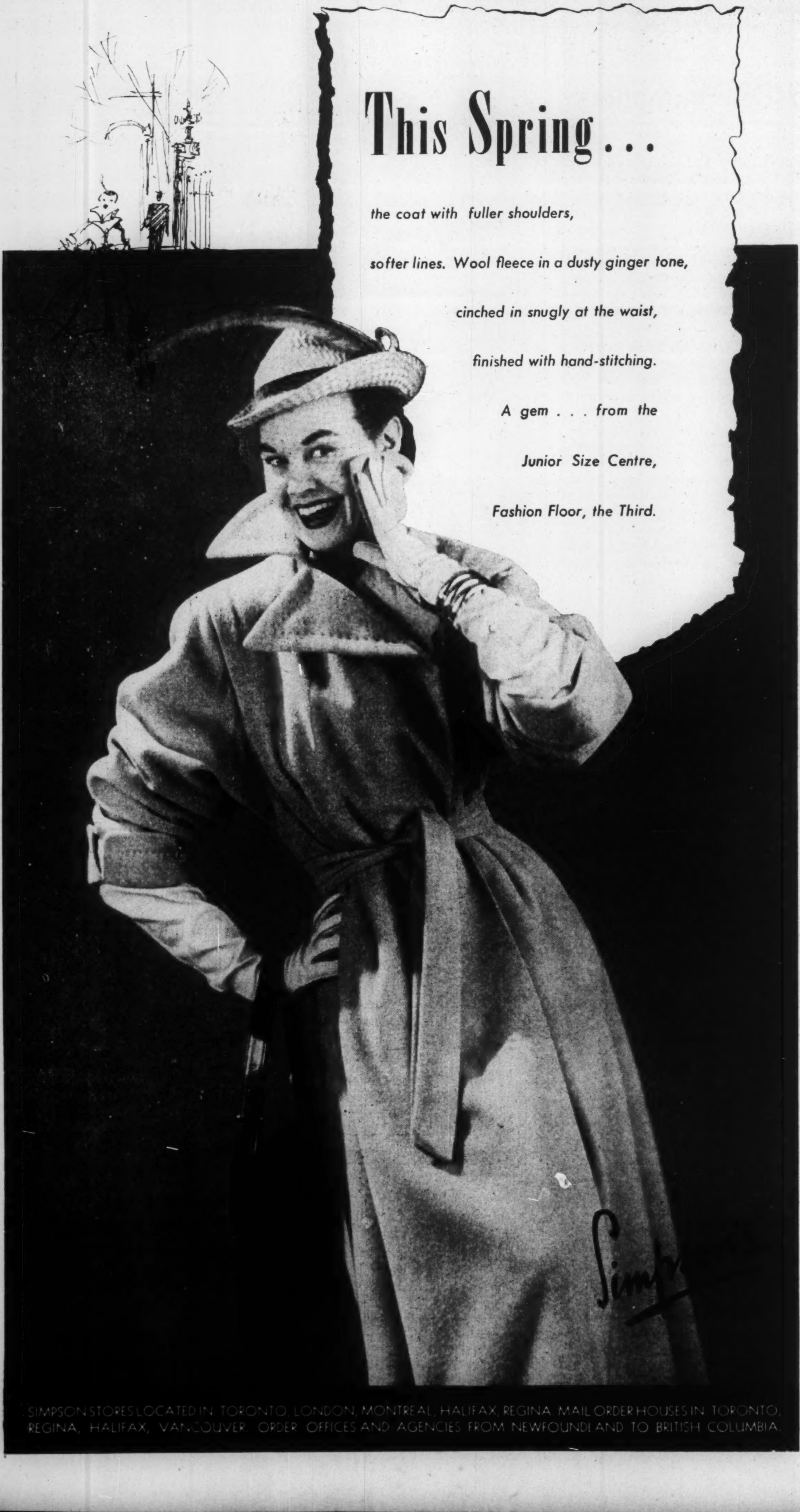
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FILMS

WITH HEARTS OF GOLD BOYS WILL BE BOYS

ACCORDING to "The Great Missouri Raid" there wasn't a thing the matter with the James Brothers (Wendell Corey and McDonald Carey) that a good probation officer couldn't have cleared up in five mintues' sympathetic conversation. Unhappily there weren't any probation officers round at the time. There was just this nasty vindictive Major Trowbridge (Ward Bond) who kept hounding the boys into a life of crime right through the picture.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The reason Major Trowbridge was so mad at the James Brothers was that Jesse had shot and killed the Major's brother. However, Jesse could hardly be blamed for that. He had plenty of provocation and the Civil War had taught him to be handy with his sidearms. Only you couldn't expect Major Trowbridge to take *that* into consideration.

The boys themselves just wanted to settle down after the War and take care of their good old parents; but Major Trowbridge wouldn't leave them alone. He started up a private detective agency just to catch them, and naturally that was just a challenge to Frank and Jesse. They rode through town shooting the Trowbridge Protective signs right out of the bank windows; and having gone that far they could hardly be expected not to go in and clean out the cash-drawer. You've got to allow for human nature.

It isn't fair to say the James Boys never did an honest day's work in their lives. This picture shows Frank James pitching two forkloads of hay over a fence to feed the cows. That shows they weren't afraid of work. They were real good boys at heart and if they still robbed banks and shot up trains it was more of a part-time hobby than anything else. What they really wanted was to settle down and lead quiet family lives and maybe go to Europe.

Both boys were married by this time. Frank married Bea and Jesse married Mary and they were both lovely girls, real Civil War belles. The boys were devoted husbands and set their wives up with lovely little homes, furnished with hand-painted lamps and real wall paper and buttoned satin ottomans. Yet nobody was *really* happy. Mother James (Ann Revere) had lost an arm in one of the shooting matches and while she didn't complain she was never exactly cheerful. Then the two wives nagged a lot, in a loving way. They were always afraid of their husbands being brought home shot full of holes, and this made them nervous and irritable. So in the end the boys decided to settle down and take that trip to Europe after all.

They might have done it too if that

snoopy Major Trowbridge hadn't come along and got around two members of the gang who weren't as loyal to Jesse James as they should have been. The evil pair headed straight over to the James residence and shot Jesse in the middle of the back as he was innocently reaching up to straighten a picture.

So that was the end of Jesse James and also the end of "The Great Missouri Raid." Only you couldn't help feeling that if someone had shot Major Trowbridge in the back while he was straightening a picture it would have been a better ending. It would certainly have straightened this picture.

PRACTICALLY everyone in "Vengeance Valley," except Robert Walker, has a strong sense of manly honor. Manly honor makes Burt Lancaster stifle his love for his foster-brother's wife (Joanne Dru) and accept the blame for her husband's seductions. It also stimulates a couple of local characters to shoot up the community in search of the seducer, and in this case it's a great nuisance to everybody, including the young lady who had been seduced.

There's a lot of this virile behavior in "Vengeance Valley," together with any amount of fist-fighting, galloping, broncho-busting, cattle branding and pot-shooting from behind boulders. It's rather like a vast rodeo show that has broken loose all over the place and overflowed right into the field of moral behavior. In fact I can't remember when I've seen so much action combined with such a degree of moral fervor.

—MGM

"VENGEANCE VALLEY"

"THE Thirteenth Letter" is an American re-make of the French film "Le Corbeau," and worth seeing, since it has an excellent cast, an interesting, if rather involved plot, and a picturesque French Canadian setting—the picture was filmed in Quebec.

The story has to do with a poison pen writer who suddenly becomes active in a small French-Canadian town. The campaign is directed against a young doctor (Michael Rennie) but many others are soon involved—the doctor's elderly colleague (Charles Boyer), a hospital nurse (Judith Evelyn), a sick veteran and his battling mother (Françoise Rosay) and the younger doctor's handsome sweetheart (Linda Darnell). It is interestingly handled and if the plot tends to linger a little, at least it lingers over some fresh and interesting scenery and some very attractive people.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

SPORTS

BLACK DISTANT SCANDALS

CANADIANS have generally adopted the smug viewpoint on the basketball bribery scandals which brightened the recent New York season. We seem to feel that it never has happened here and probably never will happen here.

We're wrong on both counts. It has happened here, and circumstances are becoming increasingly propitious for it to happen some more.

Toronto in recent years has had a fine little scandal in amateur boxing, and at least one professional bout in which the contestants, if not brothers, were certainly from the same stable and "fought" to match.

Big-time professional hockey had its little contretemps a few years back. The dubious doings revealed at the time weren't in the same class with their Madison Square Garden counterpart, but they were interesting.

Professional rugby has so far escaped with mere mutterings of suspicion, but it is right here that many feel that the trouble—if it comes—is going to appear.

The argument is that among the increasing flood of annual imports there are a great number of "old pros", men whose careers as money players in the U.S. are finished due to persistent injuries or to general decrepitude.

The two things that keep any athlete from throwing a game are, first, his desire to see his own team win, and, second, his fear of getting caught. With the old pro, neither of these carries much weight. As some of his confreres have rudely pointed out, he has probably never heard of Hamilton, or Edmonton, or even of Montreal. So it can't make much difference to him which of them wins the Grey Cup. So far as fear of getting caught is concerned, what's he got to lose anyway?

What can be done to prevent sports scandals from developing is quite another question. Probably the most satisfactory solution would be the assurance in the public mind that those financially interested in promoting sports would be both keen and eager to bring to light any hint of skulduggery.

It is very difficult indeed to understand how all those basketball games could have been so neatly

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

ALBERTA GAS:

Mountain Moves to Mahomet

by L. J. Rogers

WHEN ALBERTA'S Premier Manning two months ago announced that his Government did not intend to permit the export of natural gas from Alberta because present reserves of gas were insufficient, the statement came as a stunning surprise to the oil industry. Groups anxious to start building gas pipelines argue that, even using the Gas Conservation Board's ultra-conservative estimate of present reserves, Alberta has 90 years' supply at the 1950 rate of consumption, and 30 years' supply at the tripled rate used by the Board in its calculations.

Manning's no-export-now decision makes a great deal more sense today than it did back on January 25. It's becoming clear that his announcement carried much hidden significance and was in fact a key move in Alberta's long-range campaign to attract major industries. By his statement, the Alberta Premier served notice that new industries planning to use Alberta natural gas as a raw material would have to locate in Alberta to obtain it.

Emphasis

A few weeks after Manning's announcement, Mines Minister N. E. Tanner spelled more meaning into it by stating that, if and when gas export is permitted, all by-products will be removed from the gas before it leaves Alberta.

First proof that Manning's move was going to pay off came early in February in the shape of an industrial development that may be as important to the province, in the end, as the original Leduc oil discovery. The Celanese Corporation of America has announced it will build a $50 million petro-chemical plant in Edmonton where raw materials for synthetic fibres, plastics and industrial chemicals will be synthesized out of natural gas and petroleum by-products. Main purpose of the plant will be to produce acetic acid and anhydride to use in converting wood pulp from this company's new $27 million mill near Prince Rupert into cellulose acetate. This material, in turn, can be made into yarn to make celanese cloth, or used as a plastic.

In addition, this huge plant will produce such important bulk chemicals as formaldehyde, methanol, acetone and a wide range of alcohols and glycols.

Imports of raw chemicals to be produced by the new Edmonton plants were valued at over $5 million in 1950—while imports of semi-processed chemicals, which the Edmonton products can be used to make in whole or in part, were valued at almost $40 million in 1950. The Edmonton plant will be patterned after the very successful Celanese Corporation plant at Bishop, Texas, in the fabulous Gulf Coast region.

Alberta has all the natural resources of the Gulf region, plus a few more like cheap hydro-electric power and abundant wood-pulp reserves — so there's every reason to suppose that a development proportionately as important lies ahead. Next development in petro-chemicals is expected to be a plant to use another by-product of the Alberta oil industry, ethylene, to provide a domestic supply of such key plastics as polyethylene, styrene and the vinyls, all now imported and in short supply. Canadian Industries Limited is reportedly considering locating an $8 million ethylene processing plant in Alberta, and this same company's proposed $20 million nylon salt plant may also be located in Alberta, now.

Nylon salt, the basic material for nylon yarn and plastic, is now all imported from the United States and will be in critically short supply soon. The salt, made by a secret Dupont process, uses ammonia and phenol as its basic raw materials. Lowest-cost ammonia producer on the continent is the Consolidated M. & S. plant at Calgary, now producing some 230 tons daily for use in fertilizer manufacture. Phenol is now being made on a large scale in the U.S. from the petroleum by-product benzene.

In Metallurgy

Ammonia from natural gas is also the key factor in another huge potential development for Alberta in an entirely different field—that of metallurgy. This will come through a remarkable ammonia-leaching method for the recovery of metals, developed in recent years by a Canadian scientist, Professor Frank Forward of the University of British Columbia. First major use of the process will be made by the Sherritt Gordon company, which intends to use the Forward process to recover the nickel and copper from the ores of its big new mine at Lynn Lake in northern Manitoba. While the company has not made an official statement, location of a nickel-copper recovery plant at either Edmonton or Calgary would seem a likely move. Concentrates from Lynn Lake can be shipped west by rail to the Alberta refinery, and the metals produced re-shipped east again to consumers. So important is a cheap source of ammonia and of natural gas for heat in the Forward process that the extra thousand-mile rail haul occasioned by setting up the refinery in Edmonton would be more than justified.

Another important metallurgical industry for Alberta may lie in the refining of uranium ores by ammonia leaching. W. J. Bennett of Eldorado recently stated that this process has been proved feasible in UBC experiments, but is still not definitely economic. Since all concentrates from the Eldorado mine at Great Bear Lake, and from the new Lake Athabaska mine, pass through Edmonton on their way "out", a refinery here would seem indicated if the ammonia-leach process proves economic.

—CP

MANNING: *A notice was served.*

Still another metallurgical industry may locate in the Edmonton area when and if the lead-zinc deposits now being developed at several points near Great Slave Lake are brought into production. An interesting sidelight on the proposed nickel-copper refinery is that it will be a source of sulphur and sulphuric acid as a by-product from refining of the nickel and copper sulphide concentrates (SN, March 20).

New developments in petro-chemistry and, potentially, in metallurgy are expected to hasten construction of Alberta's first pulp and paper mill, the $14 million Edmonton installation planned by the Sweezey interests of Montreal. This project, like others, can find a market for by-products and a source of certain raw materials in the industries which are now committed to build in Alberta.

Whatever happens to individual projects, it now seems certain that Alberta will soon be the scene of a gigantic integrated industrial development based on the chemical potentialities of natural gas and petroleum which will rival Sarnia's "Chemical Valley" (see page 10) and may some day rank with the Texas Gulf Coast. Until the full potentialities of the situation have been explored, it seems unlikely that Alberta will permit gas export.

—Miller

SEPARATION *of gas from crude oil at a plant in Turner Valley, Alberta.*

L. J. ROGERS *is a free-lance writer, well known to SN's Business Front readers.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

THE FEAR OF CONTROLS

Many Price Advances Are Not Due to Greed But to Fear of Freezing at Low Levels

by P. M. Richards

ACCORDING to the Hon. Stuart Garson, Minister of Justice, Canadian business "should not try to increase mark-ups 'just a little more' to provide a margin against possible increased costs." The tendency to do so, Mr. Garson said, was not in the national interest nor in that of business itself.

—John Steele

P. M. RICHARDS

But there's another interest Mr. Garson did not mention, which is that of the individual businessman or firm. Increasing the price of a certain commodity or service is disadvantageous to business as a whole but it may be good for the firm that does it. When prices were suddenly frozen in the last war, the chief sufferers were the firms which had been slowest about advancing their prices in line with rising costs. That's remembered now.

Mr. Garson said the present situation called for "patriotic self-discipline." Yes. But is he suggesting that a man on salary should refuse a proffered increase in pay, for the general good? No doubt he's not. Should a manager refrain from raising prices of his products, when he thinks increases advisable? A manager has the responsibility of protecting his business and the interests of its owners and employees, and if he's a good manager will certainly do what he can to ensure that his prices properly cover costs.

Perhaps the real offender is not the manager who advances his prices but the controls, or the expectation of controls, which impel him to act. The Government has indicated more than once that it is opposed to rigid controls, that if and when prices are controlled it will be by limitation of mark-ups and other means than the direct freeze. If it could give assurance that businessmen who don't advance prices now will not be penalized later, it would probably be much more effective than appeals for self-discipline.

PROMOTION TAX

AN INTERESTING little story of how a man was taxed $2,000 for the privilege of being promoted is told in the *Wall Street Journal*. This chap, a member of that paper's staff, was transferred to a better job at a distant office. This required that he sell his house and buy another in the new community. He had paid $10,000 for his house before the big inflation; he sold it for $18,000, supposedly a nice profit of $8,000.

But the Treasury taxed him $2,000 for this capital "gain" (which wouldn't happen in Canada). Then he had to pay $19,000 for a house in the new location, of just about the same size and quality as the one he left. He was $3,000 out of pocket on the shift in houses, plus the cost of moving. Capital gains are apt to be deceiving in these inflationary times. But they're simple enough to the taxing authority.

THE MARKET DECLINE

WHY has the stock market been declining lately? Is it a normal reaction from a persistent climb of around twenty months, or is a new attitude developing about the future of business and the stock market? No one knows. There may be a connection between the market decline and the recent UN victories in Korea. There is observable a tendency in the United States to think that the Chinese aren't so tough after all, that maybe the Russians wouldn't be either, and that anyway World War III looks rather less likely than it did.

Some U.S. business writers say that this attitude is causing a decrease in the governmental sense of urgency about the defence program. While there's no change in the program itself, there is already, they say, less rush to get things done. Is the investing public perhaps coming to believe that governmental spendings on defence, and business earnings from defence spendings, will be smaller than was thought earlier?

More likely the decline is due to other factors, such as a belief by investors that a lot of industry's earning power will be so reduced by taxes, credit restrictions and materials shortages that stocks are not attractive at prices which—until recently—had been rising almost uninterruptedly since June 1949.

Or it may be the fact that many firms have big inventories of raw materials and finished goods, the former acquired at high prices in anticipation of prices going higher still. Should the prospects for peace improve and commodity prices move downward, these firms would suffer inventory losses. In the U.S., the Dow-Jones commodity futures index, reflecting prices on staples sold for delivery five months hence, has been sagging since mid-February, and many business buyers are reported to be getting cagey about ordering for distant delivery at current prices.

A thought for doubtful Canadian investors is that this country's economy is more strongly based than even that of the great United States. Our basis (and the best there is) is the possession of rich natural resources which the United States and other countries increasingly need. We have been relatively light in industrializa-

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tion and especially in population, but are rapidly improving our position in both these respects. We do not need a defence program to create prosperity; continued economic growth seems to be assured for us in war or peace. Thus a decline in the stock market should not make one bearish about the long-term future of Canadian growth stocks.

BULK PURCHASING

A POINT to note in connection with the British-Canadian wheat agreement mess is that governmental bulk purchasing and selling of commodities can make a lot of trouble. Deals on such a scale cannot help but magnify enormously the effect of any miscalculation or of the entrance of any new factor. What has been eliminated is the process of adjustment to changing conditions of supply and demand that goes on ceaselessly in private trading, where error is not cumulative as in long-term bulk purchasing deals.

In bulk deals, the prices fixed in the contract tend to become out of line with realities; injury is felt on one side or the other; the Government is blamed and perhaps feels, like Canada in the present case, that it has to pay compensation to those affected—incidentally at the expense of the taxpayers in general. Ill-will is felt towards the other Government concerned, on the ground that it has driven a sharp bargain; western farmers have been saying that British products won't sell well on the prairies this year.

When the Canadian Government (with the approval of the wheat pools and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture) made the 1946-50 wheat agreement with Britain at prices somewhat below the then world level, the Canadian belief was that the trend of wheat prices was downward and that the contract would prove to be a financially good one for Canadian wheat growers and give them stability of purchasing power.

But that belief was wrong; the trend was upward. Britain benefited handsomely by the contract, and there was a Canadian cry for supplementary payments by Britain. Britain said no, a contract was a contract. Western claims of British default, on the ground that a clause in the original agreement meant that Britain would take any rise in world prices into consideration in final payments, were refuted last week by Trade Minister Howe. There had, he said, been no default by Britain.

This is the kind of trouble that is very likely to arise in long-term deals of this magnitude. And the danger doesn't lie only in governmental deals. Today, when many corporations are much bigger than they used to be and so many raw materials and finished products move across national boundaries fenced with arbitrary restrictions of many kinds, often based on political rather than economic grounds, occasions for international misunderstanding can arise almost daily. It's a rather frightening thought. Evidently we need the closest contacts and interchanges of ideas to guard against it.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1951, payable May 25, 1951, to shareholders of record April 16, 1951.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 14, 1951.

NOTICE

Certificate of Registry No. C1275 has been issued authorizing the Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent.

He Staked an Empire

Geologist Retty Has a Sharp Eye For Ore in Canada's North

by W. S. Edgar

DISCOVERY of iron deposits which promise to make Canada the chief iron supplier in North America should be considered achievement enough for any prospector. But Dr. Joseph Arlington Retty, chief geologist of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, doesn't see it that way. Not content with a star part in locating an estimated 400 million tons of ore in Quebec-Newfoundland-Labrador, Retty made a second strike while heading a prospecting party for the Quebec Government during his off season in Ungava.

At Havre St. Pierre, 420 miles below Quebec City, the group uncovered a 200 million ton deposit of ilmenite from which is extracted the new wonder-metal, titanium.

Retty spent his formative years on the banks of the Ottawa. The stocky, 46-year-old scientist confesses that this early environment influenced his choice of a vocation. When he entered the University of Ottawa, geology suggested itself because it fitted in with his fondness for outdoor life developed during his youth. And work with the Geological Survey of Canada during summer vacations from 1924 to 1929 increased his interest.

Princeton University then beckoned. He combined teaching at Princeton with advanced studies for the MA degree, which he obtained in 1930, and proceeded to his PhD in geology in 1931.

Hand of Providence?

During these years Dr. Retty decided on his special study—the pre-Cambrian formations of his native country. In retrospect, the choice appears almost providential: the Labrador ore deposits are laid in a depression 400 miles long by 60 wide, invaded by an arm of the sea in pre-Cambrian times a mere billion years ago. In 1936 the Labrador Mining and Exploration Co. engaged a party to search for gold and base metals in the forbidding northern sectors of the territory belonging to Quebec and Newfoundland. Retty's wide knowledge of pre-Cambrian rocks made him a logical selection to head the party.

Armed with the knowledge that, seven years previously, an expedition led by Drs. W. F. James and J. E. Gill had located outcrops of iron ore in Labrador, Retty organized systematic and detailed geological surveys of a type usually conducted and paid for by federal or provincial governments. By contrast, all expenses of these costly and difficult operations were met by Dr. Retty's employers.

"This was and is free enterprise at its best," comments Retty. "Like all ventures of this nature, it was not so much a case of looking for a needle in a haystack as looking for the *eye* of a needle in a haystack. The ore formation was the needle and the commercial deposits the eye. The locations were made—without government help of any kind."

The difficulties were tremendous. The exploration season lasted only 100 days a year. Impassable rivers and difficult terrain necessitated airborne carriage of every pound of food and equipment.

After two years of fruitless search Dr. Retty personally made the first strike. He located a rich deposit of ore in New Quebec just across from the Newfoundland boundary. Supplying the touch of appropriateness and romance in a Canadian adventure, he shared the honor of discovery with an Indian chief, Mathiou Andre of the Montagnais tribe, who, under Retty's training, had become a capable prospector.

—Richard Arless

DR. J. A. RETTY

Discoveries followed thick and fast. An area equal to a quarter of that of the United States was surveyed and mapped; claims staked covered territory three times the size of Belgium. The total length of productive iron formation found to date is 90 miles along a length of 225 miles bisecting and paralleling the Quebec-Newfoundland border. Deeper down are deposits of incalculable value.

By 1955, Dr. Retty estimates ore will be shipped at the rate of 5 million tons a year to Cleveland, Youngstown and Pittsburgh. This will increase to 10 million tons in 1956 and to 20 million in subsequent years if required.

Calling for considerably less preparatory work, the Havre St. Pierre ilmenite deposits are now being worked by Quebec Iron & Titanium Corporation of Montreal a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. This in turn has led to introduction of a new industry to Canada in the form of a titanium smelter at Sorel, Que., where the metal is being removed from the ilmenite ore.

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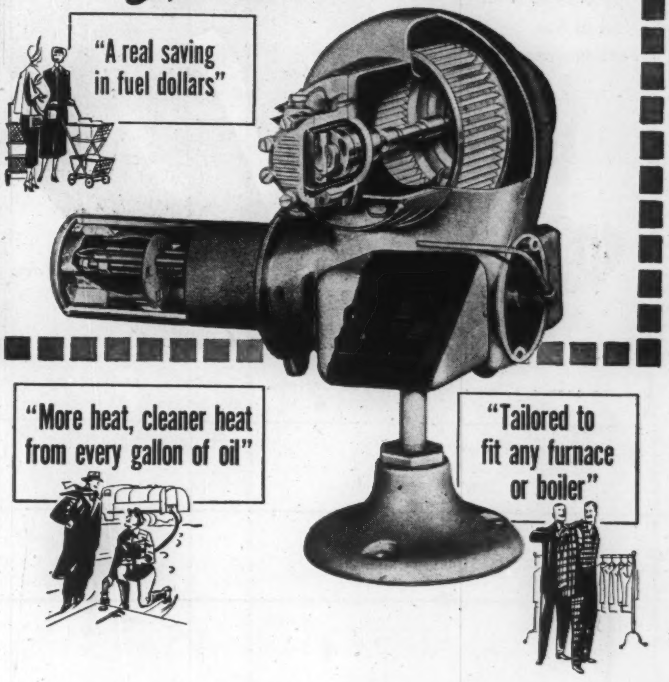
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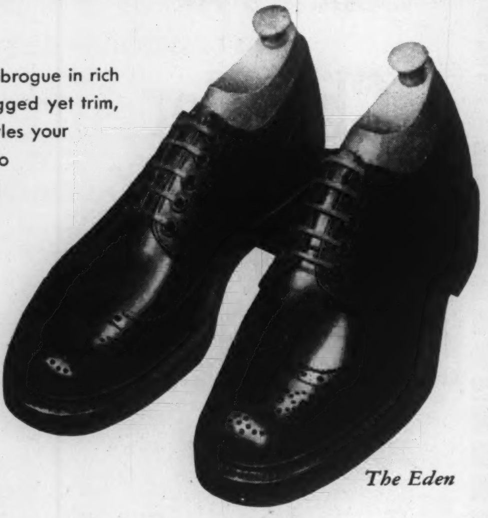

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Consumer Curbs

THE CONSUMER credit restrictions imposed last fall had been, in the words of the Finance Minister, only "moderately effective." With over one-third of total 1950 sales in Canada on a credit basis (installment, charge, revolving credit), it is a pretty vulnerable area for Federal "grass-roots" inflation checks.

The agreement reached between the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks on commercial credit restriction indicated there would be further tightening up on consumer credit.

The banks' agreement had called for, among other things, a substantial increase in the margin requirements for bank loans on the security of installment finance paper, and a hold-the-line policy as far as the total volume of bank credit for such purposes is concerned.

The banks' restriction should, by itself, curtail a lot of consumer credit, but if consumer credit sales were to continue at their pre-March rate, there would be heavy pressure on the limits the banks had set for themselves. They would probably be left with the alternatives of breaking these limits or refusing to finance consumer sales.

The Bank of Canada apparently believed the rate of credit sales would at least continue under the earlier regulations. "Under conditions such as the present," the Bank reported, "people tend to relax their ideas of the prudent limits of borrowing, and borrowers seek to extend their positions in various ways with less than normal regard for the risks involved for all concerned."

Credit restrictions, therefore, should apply at both ends to prevent pressure on the end which had the strictest limit.

Under the stiffened consumer credit regulations, car buyers will be the hardest hit. The regulations they are up against are as stiff as those in force during the war. The down payment for new or used cars is now 50 per cent of the purchase price, and the term of credit has been cut from 18 to 12 months.

■ There were indirect effects of the measure which were also anti-inflationary. Those who had to have cars, washing machines, etc., would be obliged to increase their rate of saving to meet the higher down payment and periodic payments required under the new regulations.

Production:

PATENT HOLD-UP

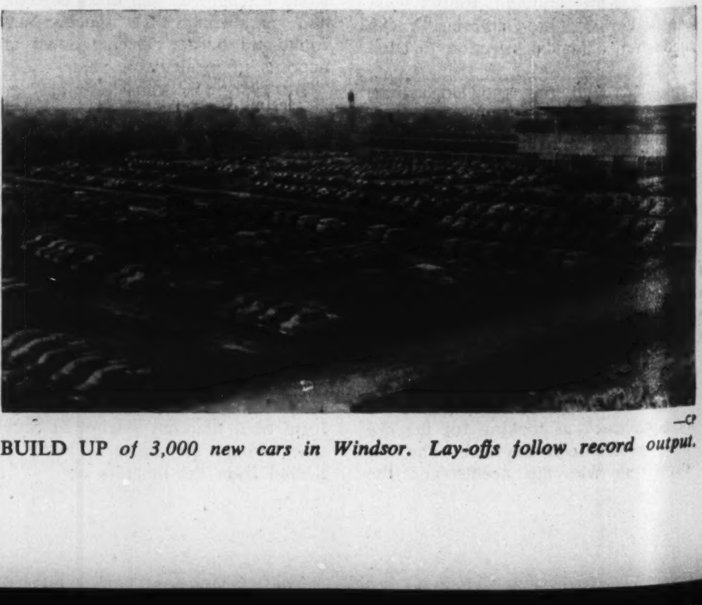
IN SPITE of all the talk about manpower shortage, the shadow of unemployment is threatening many Windsor, Ont., homes. Steel shortage has cut the flow of parts and materials from the U.S. to the Canadian car manufacturing city, and production has had to be reduced.

By the end of the week there had been no announcement of production cuts by Chrysler or General Motors in Windsor, but Ford President Rhys M. Sale had announced that "several hundred" workers in passenger car production would have to be laid off in April.

There seemed no way to avoid the lay-offs even though the Federal Government has indicated its readiness to award jeep and other war vehicle contracts. Patents are causing the bottleneck in any switch from civilian to war vehicles. Patents of many of the products the Canadian companies could produce are held by other U.S. companies. Some of these U.S. firms have, so far, refused to make the patents available to a Canadian company.

The situation is similar to one which existed early in World War II, when Canada had difficulty obtaining certain patents and plans from Britain. It was not until after Dunkirk that the patents were made available, and Canadian industry was enabled to make its maximum contribution to the common cause.

Under present circumstances, if the U.S. patents were made available, total production would be increased, and besides that, much of the slack of unemployment would be taken up. But even then there would be hold-ups caused by re-tooling for the production of war vehicles.



—CP

BUILD UP *of 3,000 new cars in Windsor. Lay-offs follow record output.*

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Company of Canada

63rd CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being twelve and one-half cents per share and at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1951, payable April 16th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1951. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

SILVER-MILLER
MINES LIMITED
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DIVIDEND NO. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of Three Cents (3c) per share has been declared payable in Canadian Funds, Monday, April 30th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, April 12th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario,
February 26th, 1951.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 257

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31 March 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 9th March, 1951.

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U.S. BUSINESS

—International

DEFENCE MOBILIZER *Wilson. The problem: war production vs prices.*

Tin:

STOCKPILE & PRICES

TIN has become the second imported raw material whose importation has come under complete federal control. At the same time the stockpile's General Services Administration decided to quit buying the scarce metal until the price "reaches a reasonable level."

The price of tin had soared 150 per cent since the Korean War began. As soon as the stops were pulled, tin's price, which had moved above $1.80 a pound in New York, slumped to the $1.35 neighborhood. This price action upheld the contention of many trade observers that government stockpiling was a major factor in the recent jump in many commodity prices. As a result there is renewed pressure on Washington to discontinue stockpiling, at least temporarily, on rubber and wool. Other commodities on which a "buyer's strike" is advocated include copper and coffee.

Prices:

MARK-UP LIMIT

THE OFFICE of Price Stabilization has taken its prices out of the refrigerator and is allowing them to thaw a bit before putting them in a deep freeze. The March thaw involved 200,000 items. To be substituted for it is a margin ceiling to be applied under a ponderous "ineffective appearing" Ceiling Price Regulation.

Under CPR, 250,000 big and little retailers will have to make up pricing charts showing profit margins on recent sales. That's to be the percentage mark-up they will use hereafter.

The order didn't please most merchants who fear an eventual two-sided squeeze on profits. The order, they complained, did little to cut the steadily rising manufacturing and wholesale prices. It did not apply to food, fuel or other more essential commodities. An immediate result was that retailers began passing along the price rises already made by wholesalers. The order has little about it to control inflation. It transmits rather than prevents price increases.

■ The Federal Reserve Board has issued a new voluntary credit control program with the usual warning that it is not a panacea for inflation.

The scheme calls on commercial banks, life insurance concerns and investment banking firms to cut down on private loans not necessary for defence and not essential to the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. Participants in the voluntary plan are promised immunity from anti-trust prosecution. Meanwhile, the Reserve Board is getting ready to ask Congress for new power to curb private credit.

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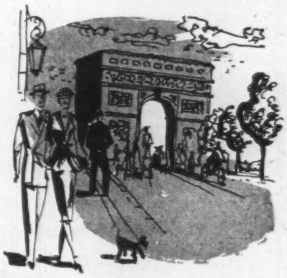

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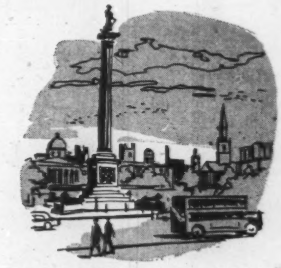

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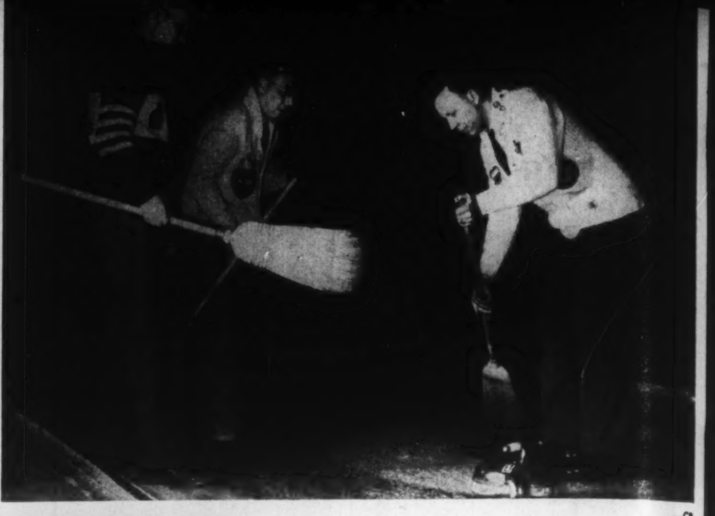
SPORTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

rigged without promoters, managers, coaches, and other players having smelled, at the very least, a medium-sized mouse.—*Kim McIlroy.*

SURPRISE RINK: *Don Oyler's* → *Nova Scotia rink from Kentville was one of the surprises of the Dominion Bonspiel at Halifax. Here Oyler watches third George Hanson sweep into position while Northern Ontario's own skip Wally Johnstone looks on.*



—CP

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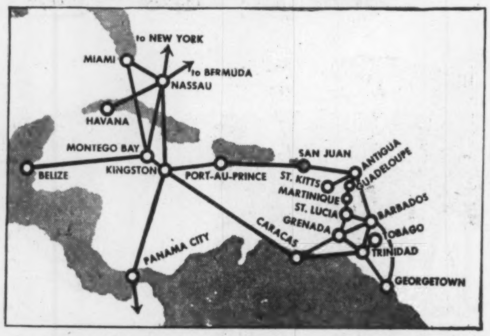

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INSURANCE

WHAT'S SUBROGATION?

MOST FORMS of indemnity contracts contain a subrogation clause. Two notable exceptions are life insurance policies and accident and sickness policies.

This subrogation clause is not always clearly understood by the policyholder. It is written in the statutory conditions of all provinces, except Quebec.

(Statutory conditions in Quebec contain no reference to subrogation, but the right exists in law.)

If Smith's car is damaged by Jones, to give a concrete example, Smith's insurance company settles with him and then goes after Jones to recover the amount paid Smith. If Jones wishes to make a settlement with Smith after Smith has been paid by his insurer, all amounts given Smith must, in turn, be handed over to the insuring company. It has happened on occasion that both principals are insured with the same company.

When an insured takes out a policy he transfers the subrogation rights to the insurance company. While insurance companies usually exercise these rights in automobile cases, quite frequently they do not do so in the case of fire. Exceptions to this, of course, are where there is evidence of negligence and ability of the party responsible to pay, on the theory that one should be held financially liable for one's carelessness.

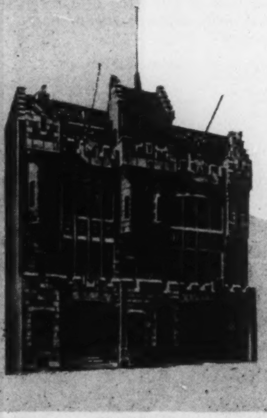
This principle of subrogation is tied up with the right of indemnity, which holds that the insured cannot make a profit. He is entitled to what he has lost and no more. Similarly, of course, the insurer can take nothing by subrogation but the rights of the insured. The company can only recover to the extent that payment is made; in other words the company cannot recover in excess of the amount paid to the insured. The company also cannot exercise this provision until it has admitted the insured's claim and has paid the insured the sum due for loss or damage.

The insured also cannot be called upon to exercise his rights against a third party before payment so as to diminish the liability of the company toward him or have such rights taken into account in estimating the amount of such liability. The insured is entitled to receive full indemnity, if the case so warrants, and the rights of subrogation cannot be applied to reduce the payment.

—Douglas R. Weston

■ The annual report of the Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada shows a 7.9 per cent increase in assets, breaking a record for the second consecutive year. Total receipts were more than 15 per cent higher, including a 7.7 per cent increase in interest receipts. Seventy-five per cent of the $400,000 paid out under the company's insurance contracts went to living policyholders. Contracts with the company now total over $28½ million.

"Moderation IS THE SILKEN STRING RUNNING THROUGH THE PEARL CHAIN OF ALL VIRTUES"
JOSEPH HALL



The House of Seagram

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

THEN AND NOW

AWARDS

Dr. William B. Spaulding, 28, resident physician at Toronto General Hospital, has been given a $30,000 grant by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of New York for research in internal medicine and clinical work over a period of five years.

APPOINTMENTS

Brig.-Gen. George Kitching, CBE, DSO, 40, till recently Director-General of Army Personnel, is now Commandant of the Canadian Staff College at Kingston, Ont.

Cmdr. James V. Steele, 38, of Ottawa, has been appointed Director of Standardization for the Canadian Navy. He succeeds **Cmdr. Frank Caldwell,** of Amherst, NS, who is now executive officer of *HMCS Naden,* the Navy barracks at Esquimalt.

Capt. Ernest P. Tisdall, 42, recently Director-General of Naval Ordnance at Ottawa, is the new Commanding Officer of *HMCS Naden,* Esquimalt, BC, following the death of Commodore G. R. Miles.

Wing Cmdr. Garnet F. Jacobsen, DFC, 34, of Winnipeg and Ottawa, has been assigned to Gen. Eisenhower's staff in Paris.

Lindley B. Calnan, editor and publisher of the *Picton (Ont.) Gazette,* is the new Chairman of Class "A" Weeklies of Canada.

The **Rev. Leonard F. Hatfield,** of Antigonish, NS, is now Assistant and Field Secretary to the Social Service Department of the Church of England in Canada.

DEATHS

Lt.-Col. J. M. Syer, DSO, 71, who formed and commanded the 41st City of Toronto Battery in World War I; at Waterloo, Ont.

Richard Stanley Law, 67, former long-term President of United Grain Growers, the farmer-owned Western grain company; in Calgary.

Walter R. Knox, 73, one of Canada's all-time great athletes; of a stroke in St. Petersburg, Fla.

John F. Sweeney, retired newspaper executive of Regina and Winnipeg, recently appointed Civil Defence Officer for Regina; following collapse on a Regina street.

—Climo

SPECIAL *New Brunswick issue of SN, Feb. 20, was well received throughout the province. Here J. W. Smallwood, publishers' representative, presents a leather-bound copy of SN to Lt.-Gov. D. L. MacLaren.*

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